The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.---NO. 2786. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Arrival at Montreal in the Midst of a Pouring Rain.

Postponement of the Landing and Reception.

Disappointment of Forty Thousand Persons.

EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Opening of the Crystal Palace and Inauguration of the Victoria Bridge.

Magnificent Fireworks and Illuminations.

Entertainment to the Members of the Press.

MONTREAL, Friday, Aug. 24.

Shortly after the departure of the Prince from Quebec, the heavens opened, and the rain fell in torrents upon the fleet and all thereon. On ascending the side of the vessel the Prince's foot slipped on the wet step, and had it not been for a fortunate grasp at the rail, his Royal Highness would have received an involuntary bath. In spite of the wind and weather, the royal party had a jolly good time, discoursing eatables and drinkables, and reviewing reminiscences of their Quebec trip.

On arrival at Three Rivers the rain fell with increased *vim*, but in spite of that the local authorities, who were dressed in most remarkable style, rowed out to the royal transport, upon whose deck the Prince and suite received them rigged in India rubber overcoats and thick boots. The long address, of which I have a copy, was a reproduction of those delivered everywhere else; after which all hands retired to the cabin and partook of a lunch. At the city they witnessed a grand attempt at illumination, but which owing to the wet weather, was not particularly brilliant.

The visit to the Indian Cave, and the performance of Indian games, was postponed. The entire fleet of civil service steamers, with the exception of the *Advance*, remained with the Prince until daybreak, when they moved slowly on towards Montreal.

About twenty miles below the city the party were met by twelve river steamers, which were beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, prominent among which was the flag of our Union! The decks were densely packed with not less than two thousand people. All along the shore were collections of people, who hurrahed, waved flags, and saluted with cannons. As the fleet drew near the city it was saluted by the men-of-war which had been sent on ahead. The *Styx*, the *Valorous*, and *Flying Fish* belched forth the royal salute, as did the battery on the Island of Saint Helens. After the salutes were given, and the numerous steamers had sailed round the *Kingston*, giving all an opportunity to see the Prince, they went each to its dock.

The firing of the cannon brought thousands of people to the wharves and docks, who crowded every available position from which they could view the sight. The arches were all beautifully trimmed, the street handsomely decorated, and the greatest excitement prevailed; nevertheless, the rain poured in torrents, the mud was ankle deep, and it required no little love of sight-seeing, and no small amount of persevering loyalty, to keep one good-natured, packed and jammed as we all were.

A consultation was held on the *Kingston*, and it was decided not to make the official landing, on account of the inclemency of the weather. This was the occasion of great disappointment and annoyance, not only to the authorities, who had made this a general holiday, but to the volunteer militia, who were drawn up in grand style as a guard of honor, and to the thousands of tired out and mussy people who had been standing in the mire for four mortal hours.

The prince landed about 4 o'clock from the Admiral's gig, and proceeded in a close carriage to the residence of Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, which has been prepared for his reception. He was very glad of an opportunity to rest and recuperate, as the continued festivities of the past week have quite wearied him. At his dinner to-night there were no residents of Montreal invited, with the exception of Hon. JOHN ROSE, who has entire charge of the Prince's tour through the Canadas.

The members of Parliament came on in the *Quebec*, and had a fearful time. They were wet through, crowded most uncomfortably, and had little or nothing to eat or drink. The members of the Press had a jolly good time, and this evening received a dinner at the hands of their professional brethren here. The official landing of the Prince will take place to-morrow at 9 o'clock, prior to which, with his suite, he will go off to the steamer which brought him here. Then he will be saluted by the fleet and the various batteries; after which he will be welcomed by the Mayor in an address, and will receive the freedom of the City. It being necessary to crowd two days' work into one, he will not go to his residence, but proceed at once in triumphal procession, rain or shine, to the Crystal Palace, where he will do the opening ceremony and inspect the artifices of his fellow subjects. Then will follow the grand object of his Canadian trip—the formal inauguration and opening of the Montreal Bridge. This will be conducted with the most imposing ceremonies.

A great crowd is expected, as thousands of tickets have been issued. A grand lunch will be served on the bridge, at which none but the uppiest of the uppy are to be invited, and a few favored members of the New-York and Canadian Press.

The city will be illuminated in the most extravagant manner to-morrow night, and there will be a display of fireworks by LILLIENDAHL, which has cost the city something like twenty thousand dollars. The rivalry between the citizens of Quebec and Montreal has caused the latter to expend enormous amounts of cash, both from the municipal and the private purse, for the reception of their Prince.

The members of Parliament who came on by the *Quebec* have lost their baggage and are in a great stew, inasmuch as they cannot witness either landing, reception, inaugural or lunch, except they are in full dress.

The City is full of strangers; the hotels are turning away scores of applicants, and the cry is "S till they come." For the first time since the landing of the Prince, the members of the Press have placed their feet on truly hospitable ground, for which they are duly thankful, and hope it may be so from now on.

There is an awful amount of work laid out for the Prince during the coming week. He is to look at Indians, go on steamboat excursions, hear and deliver addresses, attend musical festivals, open balls, and witness torchlight processions, regattas and firemen's musters. He is to present silver trumpets and gold medals, and award prizes at various races and exhibitions, besides dining on several occasions with big wigs innumerable.

The Prince coincides in the universal opinion that the Montreal Bridge is a "big thing."

The pilot who brought up the *Kingston* made a very awkward and singular blunder in taking her through the channel north of the Islands, thereby depriving thousands of people, who were in small steamers and boats on the south side, of the much-desired sight of the Prince.

A dreadful accident occurred on the *Flying-fish*, during the firing of the Royal salute. One of the gunners was loading a gun, the vent of which was badly served, resulting in a premature discharge. The man was blown overboard by the cartridge wadding, and all efforts to find him have proved unavailing. The ram-rod was thrown far on shore, passing within a few feet of a group of people who were frightened beyond measure.

The U. S. Consul-General has issued a proclamation informing Americans of the formalities necessarily attending a presentation to the Prince.

Some few buildings are illuminated to-night, prominent among which is the Montreal Bank, which is one blaze of light, and is certainly the most brilliant success we have ever witnessed. HOWARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 24.

Three Rivers was brilliantly illuminated last night in honor of the Prince.

The members of the Legislature arrived in the steamer at Quebec at 10 o'clock last night, and attended the Prince to this city.

At the various points along the river, groups of people assembled on the shores, and cheered and waved their hats as the steamer passed down with the Prince on board.

Rain commenced at 10 o'clock, and continued till the *cortége* arrived off Montreal.

The Prince came by the north channel, and missed a number of steamboats which had gone down to meet him. They overtook him, however, at Bout de l'Isle. They were crowded with people, and gaily decked with flags, evergreens, &c., their passengers cheering lustily as they came up with the Prince's vessel.

As Kingston was passed the church bells rang a peal and the crowds on the shore cheered.

The Prince's fleet reached Montreal at 3:30, and was received with a Royal salute of twenty-one guns, as they approached the city. The rain at this time ceased, but again commenced, and in consequence of the unfavorableness of the weather, the preparations for the grand reception were not completed, and the landing was postponed till 10 o'clock to-morrow. The illumination was also deferred.

About 40,000 people, who had assembled on the quays to witness the landing, were not only disappointed, but drenched.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

HIS ARRIVAL AT AND DEPARTURE FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 24.

Judge DOUGLAS arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was met at the depôt by a few friends, and conducted to the Gilmor House. There he interchanged congratulations with his friends and dined. The number of visitors was very limited, and he made no speech. He departed at 4½ o'clock this afternoon for Norfolk, where he expects to address the citizens to-morrow.

The Judge told me that he designed going to Richmond and Petersburgh, Va.; thence to Raleigh and other towns in North Carolina; and in a fortnight to return to Baltimore and address the citizens in an elaborate speech. Then he goes North again, preparatory to going home.

There was a very moderate amount of enthusiasm. A few friends quietly accompanied him to the boat. There was no demonstration. W.

Gov. Banks and the Illinois Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 24.

A rumor, apperently well founded, states that Gov. BANKS has accepted the Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad, and that in consequence he will decline a renomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 24.

The withdrawal of Gov. BANKS is confirmed, and the announcement coming unexpectedly, just previously to the assembling of the Republican State Convention, active canvass has already commenced for a gubernatorial nomination. Among prominent gentlemen named are A. H. Rice, John A. Andrew, G. S. Boutwell and E. H. Kellogg.

Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of New-Jersey have nominated Hon. JOHN T. NIXON for reelection.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 24.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the First District, held at Rockport, to-day, nominated Z. A. C. BEARD for Congress.

ROCKLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 24.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District, in Convention, to-day, nominated A. W. JOHNSON, of Belfast, for Congress; and EDWIN SMITH, of Warren, for Presidential Elector.

Later from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 24.

Arrived schooners *Red Fox* and *Balear*, from Tampico 9th. They bring $400,000 in specie. A conducta of $2,600,000 in specie arrived at Tampico the 2d inst.

The late storm did immense damage to the shipping on the Mexican coast.

The drought was severe in Northern Mexico, the country devastated by the civil war, and a famine was feared.

Guadalajara was still besieged, and MIRAMON everywhere surrounded.

The Liberals are marching on the capital, and expect to be there at the 10th of September.

Large Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 24.

A fire last night destroyed the workshop and planing-mill of JESSE KING and others. Loss $2,000; insured $1,000; WOODRUFF, carpenter and joiner, $2,000; insured $700; workmen and others, $2,000 to $4,000; no insurance. The fire then communicated to the building occupied by the Oswego Knitting Company, which was mainly saved, but the machinery and stock was badly damaged by water. Loss about $5,000; insured. The loss on buildings owned by GEO. AMES amounts to about $4,000; insured.

From St. Bartholomew's.

NORFOLK, Friday, Aug. 24.

The schooner *Sallie Rose* has arrived here after a passage of fourteen days from St. Bartholomew's.

The market was well supplied with American produce.

Staves were in demand at Barbados. Flour was low.

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committe for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums since the last report:

C. F. Reynolds	$25 00	W. A. Smith, per F. S. Winston	$25 00
Halsted, Haines & Co.	50 00	Mr. B., through F. S. Winston	5 00
H. H	2 00	New-Brunswick, N. J.	100 00
A. H. C	25 00	Brooklyn	5 00
G. S	50	Chas. C. Colgate	50 00
Major B. R. Alden	25 00	Z. B. Wakeman, Southport, Conn	50 00
M. Van Schaick	100 00	J. A. G	10 00
Mrs. R. D. McElroy	5 00	Cash	5 00
J. H. Tripler	5 00	Lucius Hopkins	50 00
Mrs. Geo. W. Talbot, Northampton	50 00	Alms-giver	5 00
Cash, Fairfield	10 00	D. H	25 00
A. M. Bruen, Searsd'e	50 00	Mrs. Jas. McBride	100 00
A	20 00	F. H	1 00
A resident of N. York	5 00	Three Travelers	10 00
D. Clarkson, Jr	50 00	George W. Snow	10 00
T. S. G	2 00	Miss M	2 00
Miss Logan	5 00	Rutsen Luckley	50 00
Three weeks' savings	25	D., Brooklyn	5 00
Clergyman, Clarem't, N. Y	1 00	Williams & Guion	50 00
D. C	2 00	H	6 00
S. E., Erie, Pa	5 00	Josephus	3 00
S. Burkhalter	5 00		
Total			$1,034 75
Previously acknowledged			5,129 65
Total			$6,164 40

W. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No. 95 Front-street.

The Committee forward *per Adriatic* £1,000. They have previously forwarded £300.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore Off Cape Race.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

INVASION OF THE MAIN COAST.

Threatening Attitude of Austria.

EXPLANATIONS DEMANDED OF PIEDMONT.

NAPLES IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

Decline in Consols.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 23.
Viâ SACKVILLE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Aug. 15, *viâ* Queenstown Aug. 16, passed Cape Race at 7 P. M. to-day, (Thursday.) She was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Jura*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 14th.

The *City of Baltimore* had 500 passengers.

The news by this arrival is of considerable interest.

There is no new movement reported in Syria. The English Commissioners took out authority for 1,500 men and marines to be landed.

Eighteen hundred Garibaldians had landed in Calabria.

GARIBALDI is reported to have been at Naples to confer with the revolutionary leaders.

The Neapolitan claim to have repulsed an attempted landing of Garibaldians near Reggio and at Candritell.

The Court Party at Naples were demanding the proclamation of a state of siege, but the Government resisted it.

It was reported that if GARIBALDI lands in Naples Gen. LAMORICIERE will cross the Roman frontier, under a promise of support from Austria, and that Austria will renounce the obligation of Villafranca, and attack GARIBALDI.

Austria was assuming a threatening attitude, and there were rumors of an approaching manifesto, on the Emperor's birthday, declaring a release from the Villafranca Treaty, and uttering threats against Piedmont.

Austria had already demanded explanations from Piedmont concerning GARIBALDI's letter to VICTOR EMANUEL, announcing a projected attack on Venice.

There was great activity manifest in the Austrian marine department.

The complete establishment of an understanding be tween Austria and Prussia is officially announced.

The Emperor of Austria, and King of Bavaria, attended a railway celebration at Salzeburg, and both monarchs made speeches favorable to German unity.

Rumors of an approaching interview between NAPOLEON and the Queen of Spain were again current.

The Paris Bourse was very dull; Rentes 68f.

The Sardinian loan closed with subscriptions to the amount of three times the sum needed.

There was a rumor that Sardinia proposed to send a *Corps d'Armée* to Naples to prevent complications from GARIBALDI's landing there.

The Empress of Russia is *enceinte*.

The Princess DANIELLO, of Montenegro, had been shot by a Montenegrin refugee, and died shortly afterwards.

Details of Calcutta news to July 5, and Hong Kong June 23, are unimportant.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams* was at Foo-chow, and the steamers *Hartford* and *Saginaw* at Shanghai.

Freights were advancing at Shanghai, and drooping at Hong Kong.

Additional failures have occurred in the English leather trade. The announcements include Messrs. PAOLEPEI, boot makers of Northampton, for $200,000, and EDMOND BUIVELOT, leather factor of London, for £40,000.

JOHN DALES, woolen manufacturer, had also failed for a large amount.

There were other failures for smaller sums.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Naples has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

The weather in England is unsettled.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 25,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed firm and active, and prices were partially 1-16d.@⅛d. higher.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was steadier though quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather had been favorable for the crops. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co report FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet but steady, at an advance of 1d.; red, 10s. 3d.@11s. 2d.; white, 11s.@12s. 6d. CORN firm, and 6d. higher; mixed and yellow, 32s.@32s. 6d.; white, 35s.@35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy. PORK heavy and less salable. LARD steady, with a fair demand. TALLOW quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull at 4s. 2d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d. ex quay. SUGAR quiet. RICE steady. COFFEE steady. ASHES—Pots steady; Pearls dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA dull and unchanged. RICE firm. TALLOW unchanged; sales at 52s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 31s. Linseed OIL, 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was unchanged.

Consols closed on the 14th at 93@93⅛ for Money, and 93⅛ for Account.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 25⅜@24⅞ discount; do. seven ℘ cent. Bonds, 1860, Freeland, 92¾; Erie Shares, 24½@26; New-York Central Shares, 77@79.

LATEST *viâ* QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—Sales yesterday 18,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, and prices were ⅛d. higher than previous to the *Arabia's* departure. Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady. Weather unsettled.

PROVISIONS dull.

CONSOLS have declined to 92¾, owing to warlike rumors.

The Money market is slightly more stringent.

The Marine Hospital Difficulty.

The following communication has been sent to the Commissioners of Emigration by Dr. JEROME:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
MARINE HOSPITAL, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860.

To the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine Station.

GENTLEMEN: On the 10th of July last I addressed you a line in reference to matters connected with my duties as Physician and Superintendent of Marine Hospital, which line remains unanswered, although it was personally delivered at your oceffi.

I thus addressed you, not because there was any official relation between us, but because you (mistakenly I hope,) have assumed to exercise supervision where I had exclusive control. [Since the above communication I have had occasion to resort to the Courts for the enforcement of public duties, and to the decision in that case I refer you, expecting that at least the decisions of the Courts upon the question at issue will be received not only as law, but obligatory upon you. I hereby require you to surrender to me as Superintendent and Physician of Marine Hospital the absolute and sole control of the Marine Hospital, known as the Falcon or Floating Hospital, I being so entitled to it by statute and by the decision of the Court.

In case of refusal, I shall be under the very unpleasant necessity of further resort to the Courts to compel it.

In conclusion allow me to suggest whether these needless embarrassments are not alike profitless to individuals and the State. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. JEROME,
Physician of Marine Hospital.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

St. Peter's Day in Valparaiso—Objections to Aid the Pope—Fourth of July—Great Storm and Damage to American Shipping.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.

On Sunday last St. Peter's day was celebrated. There was a procession from one of the churches to the beach, in which procession Peter was borne with his keys. About thirty large lighters and two hundred boats were in waiting. A schooner was provided for Peter himself, and a band of music. At a fair calculation 30,00 persons were afloat. I will not offer any comment of my own lest it be attributed to prejúdice in regard to the "august" Roman Catholic ceremonies. Let the *Commercio*, one of our dailies, speak:

"A great gathering of people attended on the patron of fishermen yesterday on the water. Great too was the disorder and drunkenness about the place of St. Peter's embarcation. On account of the laughableness of these ceremonies, the immorality that attends them, in fact out of respect to religion itself, as well as in view of the backward state of civilization thus shown, the authorities ought to prohibit once and for all these scenes, which are more bacchanalian than religious. To permit them to continue is to render the moral improvement of the masses an impossibility." That is pretty strong testimony. It proves one thing: that if there be not good homely sense in the Church, *i. e.*, the clergy, there is some out of it.

The circular of the Archbishop's Vicar calling for funds to sustain the Pope in his present tribulation, has been criticised somewhat. In one of our papers it is urged, as an offset, that another subscription be made to aid the Italian people now struggling to be free. The *Mercurio* speaks decidedly to the same purpose:

"Let the funds be devoted to the relief of our own poor; or if not that, since Italy is more worthy of our pity than the Pope is, its cause more noble, more holy, more just, let the money be sent to GARIBALDI, or to any of the Italian leaders, to be invested in favor of this sacred cause."

From Talcahuana we learn that the Fourth of July was celebrated with considerable spirit. The Atlantic Hotel was "all taken" for a ball and its concomitants on the occasion. Mr. BLAKEY, United States Consul at that port, gave the entertainment, having invited families from Concepçion, &c.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

This day the mail steamer *Bogota* leaves for Panama. The chief intelligence to be communicated is that we have just had a norther of great violence, and one which has caused damage among the shipping. The worst sufferers in this instance have been Americans. A schooner called the *Plumas*, just arrived, came into collision with a French vessel, and had to slip her cables. Then drifting through the shipping she drove against an American bark, the *Mary Glover*, doing a good deal of harm. Going on towards the beach she struck one or two other vessels, a Sardinian and a Peruvian. Finally she reached the shore at 9½ o'clock in the evening, and there now lies high and dry on the sand. Her cargo was all discharged before the gale commenced. Crew all saved by the exertions of the captain, mates and crew of an English vessel called the *Chili*, Capt. LUKER. About 8 o'clock in the evening the crew of the drifting schooner *Plumas*, then near the *Chili*, called out for help. Capt. LUKER asked his crew who would vounteer. No one spoke. "Well," said he, "I go for one." On that the first mate followed, then the second, and then the crew, so that after all the captain had no need to go, or rather could not leave his ship alone. However, any one can readily form an idea of the danger incurred in getting down on a dark night, wind blowing a gale, and sea in violent commotion, to go to the side of a drifting vessel, all unmanageable, and take off the crew. It is to be hoped Capt. LUKER and his crew may be noticed and rewarded for this act. The vessel cannot in any case be got off, I suppose. One mast is standing.

As soon as morning broke, people of the poorer classes began to gather around and to pillage the wreck. At daybreak the Captain called on the Consul for advice. He told him to go with any force he had at command on board and defend his property. At a later hour the police placed a guard. But in all such cases there is great inattention.

About 50 launches and whale-boats were sent or driven ashore. People could be seen going in different directions, one with a spar, another with a plank, a third with a bundle of pieces, from these wrecks. Just a system of plunder, and certainly discreditable. The papers here criticise it, and urge the authorities not to allow such pillage.

Our papers state, with evident satisfaction, the reply of Col. SAAVEDRA to the Committee collecting funds for aid of the Pope. As a public officer, he was first invited to lead off the subscription. He is at the head of this province. He answered that he could take no part, as a public officer, in the political concerns of another State. Would he then be good enough to subscribe as a private individual? He replied to this that his sympathies were with the people of Italy, and not with those who would subjugate them—as a private individual. On the whole, the Pope's Subscription Committee are considered to have had a wet blanket thrown over them by the Intendente. And a vast many persons there be who are delighted at it.

However, there are those who sympathize and who give. What may be raised here, I know not; but in the capital, some report that no less than 100,000 francs have been subscribed already.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Case of the Achorn—Decision Rendered—The Captain and Mate Discharged.

United States Commissioner MORELL yesterday rendered his decision in the case of the United States against the captain and mate of the brig *Achorn*, discharging them from arrest. The following is the decision:

"The brig *Thomas Achorn* cleared at this port March 27, 1860, for Rio Zaire and a market, with the privilege of one or more ports on the West Coast of Africa, and with a crew of a captain, two mates, a cook and six seamen. She arrived at Kabenda Bay June 27, and was boarded by NATHANIEL GREEN, a Master in the United States Navy, attached to the United States steamer *Mystic*. Mr. GREEN brought the brig home, and is the principal witness for the Government. There were five men on the brig, whose names were not on her papers, and in whose possession was found English gold coin to the amount of about five thousand dollars. Capt. PARKER said they were passengers. I will not recapitulate the testimony. It is enough to say that, although some things of importance were wanting to complete her equipment for conveying slaves, the entire cargo of the *Achorn* consisted of articles required in the slave-trade; and on this fact Government relies to sustain the charge against the defendants of "voluntarily serving on board a vessel employed, and made use of in the transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another." Is it sufficient for that purpose under the construction given to the statute? I have examined all the cases cited; and I think it clearly settled, that it is not sufficient. There is nothing in the act inhibiting an American vessel from conveying any description of cargo to the coast of Africa; she may be legitimately let on freight or chartered for such a voyage. If everything she undertakes to do, as a United States vessel, be to carry out and deliver a cargo, she would not, in fulfilling such an engagement, come within the prohibitory enactment of the statute. The statute reaches her only when the evidence shows that her outward voyage is only in part fulfillment of her employment as an American vessel, which is to be continued and consummated in transporting slaves into some foreign country. (U. S. *vs.* schr. *Catharine*, 2 Paine, C. C. R., 746.) The intention, or purpose, must leave no reasonable doubt as to the object. This is matter of proof. (*Emily and Caroline*, 9 Wheat, 389.) In this case, as in that of the *Laurens*, there is no evidence that any one having the direction of the fitting out or navigation of the *Achorn*, either as owner, factor or master, at any time, while having such direction, or at any other time, has stated that the object of her fitting on her voyage was connected in any way with an intention to engage in the traffic or transportation of slaves; and the presumption arising from the nature of the cargo and her destination, is not strong enough to warrant the infereuce that her voyage was illegal. So far as defendant (PARKER) is concerned, the presumption arising from his own acts is in his favor. His vessel was in sight from the *Mystic* for about three hours; and as soon as her flag could be made, it was seen that she displayed the American flag. He (PARKER) met Mr. GREEN at the gangway, exhibited the brig's papers, and accompanied him to examine the hold without hesitation. The defendant, PARKER, is discharged. Same decision in the case of JAMES LIBBY, the mate."

Da Costa's Bail.

The examination into the responsibility of CHAS. CLEVELAND, who offered himself as surety for HENRICO DA COSTA, was continued yesterday morning. Mr. FABB, of the District-Attorney's office, testified that he had examined the records, and found several judgments unsatisfied recorded against Mr. CLEVELAND. Ex-Judge BEEBE asked for an adjournment till Saturday, in order to explain the matters testified to by Mr. FABB. The application was granted.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

Political Matters in California---Douglas Gaining Strength.

Nearly a Million in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, Aug. 24.

San Francisco advices to Aug. 11 were received in the city last night.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* sailed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, carrying 230 passengers and $1,030,000 in treasure, of which $934,000 was for New-York. There went by the same steamer $62,000 worth of Washoe silver ore, destined partly for New-York and the balance for England, where it will be smelted and refined.

By an amicable arrangement the State Prison has come into the control of the State Government, the lessees being allowed $27,000 for the surrender. An attempt will now be made to inaugurate a better arrangement—such as will stop the frequent escape of prisoners, also save the State a large portion of the expense she had to pay under the contract system.

There are now 570 prisoners in the Penitentiary against 600 a year ago.

The various County Democratic Committees throughout the State have been holding meetings, and have divided into Douglas and Breckinridge wings, each wing calling separate County Conventions to elect delegates to one or the other of the Democratic State and Electoral Conventions. All these County Committees were composed last year of Administration Democrats. They now average about an equal number of Douglas and Breckinridge men. This is a favorable indication of the Douglas strength in the State, as the Anti-Lecompton wing of the party, composed last year almost entirely of Douglas men, was not represented in any of the County Committees. It is now understood the sixteen State Senators who hold over and will vote for the United States Senator next Winter are about equally divided into Douglas and Breckinridge men. The El Dorado County Committee have had two meetings, and stood five for BRECKINRIDGE, four for DOUGLAS, and three on the fence. The Breckinridge wing called a County Convention on the 3d of September, and the balance of the Committee adjourned till to-day without taking any action. Thirty-seven Democrats of Nevada County who supported the Administration candidates last year, have published a long address to the Democrats of the County, urging them to support DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. The list is headed by JOHN R. MCCONNELL.

The Tuolomne County Democratic Central Committee met at Sonora on the 9th of August. Eight members were present and one proxy. They stood five for BRECKINRIDGE and four for DOUGLAS, and being unable to agree, they separated. The Breckinridge wing called a Convention at Sonora on Sept. 1, and the Douglas branch on Aug. 30.

It is stated by his friends that Senator LATHAM contemplated returning to Washington with his family, by the overland mail route, and that he will commence the journey by Sept. 1. This indicates that he will take little or no part in the political canvass in this State.

A correspondent, writing from Shaw's Flats, Tuolomne County, says, as to political matters in that county: "Old Tuolomne you may set down for the regular nominees, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON sure, unless a great change shall take place before the election."

The San José *Reporter*, after putting up the Breckinridge and Lane flag, has pulled it down again.

Senator WATSON, of Santa Cruz, whose term does not expire till the close of the next Legislature, is represented by the Placerville *Californian* to be a Douglas man.

A fire occurred at Grass Valley on the evening of the 9th, destroying thirty-five buildings, mostly business houses, including the Commercial and Washington Hotels. Loss, $35,000.

Another fire in the grain fields near Swizon City on the 10th, destroyed crops, buildings and improvements, doing about $8,000 damage.

The patronage of the Pony Express is greatly increasing since the trips are made in due time, and news received of the safe arrival of all letters sent eastward. The new buildings being put up on the line of the Express for 300 miles east of Carson Valley, in the place of the stations recently destroyed by the Indians, are sixty feet square, with stone walls eight feet high, being designed to serve as forts when necessary.

The latest news from east of the mountains is contained in the following telegraph dispatch:

"CARSON CITY, Aug. 8.

By an arrival here to-day from Clear Creek station, on the Honey route, we learn that the Shoshones and Sahutes are about to go to war against each other."

From Honey Lake Valley the only news of interest is the return of NIGHTINGALE's scouting party, after having traversed the Indian country for a distance of 150 miles without finding an enemy.

Immigrants continue to arrive, generally reporting favorably as to the condition of the roads and little trouble with Indians. One company from Illinois, however, had fifty horses stolen by the Indians at Goose Creek.

The cabin passengers by the *Uncle Sam* were as follows:

T. Martin, wife and two children, Miss Minette Castilleso, N. Rawson, P. L. Everett, Walter Morris, W. Willis, John Haydock, Mr. Brookman, J. H. Strass, S. Samuels, G. Meadow, Walter Minturn, Jacob Townsend, J. T. Dickenson, Charles A. Williams, Mr. Kennison, wife and infant, J. Selley, J. Dillon, Miss Willis, D. Vail and wife, A. D. Leary, J. S. Samuels, J. Cohen, Richard Hoag, Rev. Mr. Kerrigan, A. Chatman, E. A. Bruckerhoff, B. Kellian, Mrs. Gillet and child, Peter Vilvetch, R. B. Ware, Master Updegraff, Mr. Gideon A. Hussman, H. Hussman, Mrs. Ann Keeny, Chas. Legdy, H. Kaster, G. A. Campbell, Wm. Anson, Wm. Henderson, Chas. Pearce and wife, J. Wing, M. Voglesdorff, W. Decarnford, G. L. Pinney, T. C. Meigs, Eliza Borrey, and 173 in the steerage.

The shipments of treasure is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$202,500	C. T. Meader & Co.	$14,500
Alsop & Co.	134,950	Wm. T. Coleman	12,000
Abel Lyng	119,000	Freeman & Co.	11,000
B. Davidson	96,000	T. H. & J. S. Bacon	10,000
Sather & Church	75,000	Edward H. Parker	8,000
Eugene Kelly	44,000	S. C. Shaw	8,000
B. S. Haskings & Co.	43,000	J. B. Thomas	6,050
Levi Strauss	37,384	Kirby, Byne & Co.	5,800
A. T. Rosenbaum & Co.	35,500	J. B. Weir & Co.	4,450
Leum Sacho & Co.	32,900	T. Tillman	4,000
Henry Hewtzch	30,750	C. H. Stryburg	3,300
Mills & Co.	21,000	Other shippers	11,000
Total			$1,030,553

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Arrived Aug. 10, bark *Investigator* from Liverpool.

Sailed, Aug. 9, ship *Viking*, for Liverpool, *Harriet and Jessie*, Hong-Kong; 10th, *Ida D. Rogers*, do.; bark *Onward*, Japan.

The following vessels are now loading at this port with California produce: Ships *Champion*, *Cowper*, *George* and *Pampero*, for New-York; *Jacob Wells* and *Comet*, for Hong Kong; *Lizzie Spalding*, *Wild Ranger* and *Kleiper* for Australia. The aggregate produce carried away by this fleet will amount to upwards of 10,000 tons, of which meat, wool and hides form the leading articles.

Trade is without striking change or any operations of an extensive character. Money is abundant and cheap for to-day's steamer; collections were quite easy and most of the jobbers were anxious to discount their own obligations at 1½ ℘ cent. Since the last report, an improving tendency can be noted in Bacon, Hams, and Pork, but they are only wanted in small quantities by dealers. Good 1859 Bacon sells at 12c.@13c.; 1860 do. at 14½c.; clear Pork, $17@$19.; Mess, $15 50; Brined Meat, 11½c.@11¾. Butter and Lard are also further improving. June Isthmus Butter sells at 32c.@33c.; choice Horn, in double packages, 25c.@27c.; J. H. & Co. Lard has been placed in small quantities at 17c., and outside brands have moved freely at 13c.@13½c. Domestic Liquors are a trifle firmer; pure Spirits at 35c.@36c.; Whisky 37½c.; Rum 62½c.; Alcohol 60c.; with a moderate business doing. Brown Drillings have declined to 10c. Other goods are without change, and moving moderately. Crushed Sugar has advanced to 12c. Wheat is coming in more freely. Choice export samples are worth, to-day, $1 50. There is a great want of tonnage, and vessels will be able to get good paying freights hence for some time.

The Universalist papers are very emphatic in their contradiction of the statement that Mr. Shehan, a minister of that persuasion, has married Mrs. Burdell Cunningham. The only clergyman with a name at all resembling that mentioned, who has been connected with the denomination, was Rev. C. F. R. Shehane, who lived in Alabama in 1857.

SCIENTIFIC.

Progress and Prospects of Science in America

The Recent Congress at Newport—Resume of Results.

The yearly scientific harvest being now fairly garnered in, it remains to inquire what actual yields of wealth the year has brought us, and estimate that practical "fruit" which BACON makes the measure of the value of all scientific investigation.

The general question as to Science in America—in what spirit and towards what ends it works—is the very foremost that could occupy the attention, not merely of the journalist, but of the philosophic historian. BUCKLE has brought the swoop and force of his powerful induction to prove that the progress of an age is mathematically dependent on the discovery of scientific laws and the degree to which their knowledge is diffused.

Unhappily there are as yet no adequate materials for a complete view of the progress and prospects of Science in America. Nevertheless we may learn much of the spirit of our scientific activity from the way in which this spirit showed itself at the recent meeting of the American Association at Newport, touching whose doings and deliberations newspaper-readers have lately been having such a surfeit of information. Amid all that wearisome enumeration of details, however, one fact may have made itself clear to many readers to whom it was not so clear before—that all over the land is a strange new guild, the brotherhood of the observers and experimenters—restless questioners with chemic test and geologic hammer and sounding plummet and stupendous mathematic analysis — extorting Promethean secrets from earth and air and sky and ocean, and whose ceaseless activity is silently transforming the entire surface and substance of our modern life, and building up a new heaven and a new earth around us!

American science: is there such a thing? GOETHE has observed that there is no *patriotic* art and no patriotic science—that both are universal. In one aspect this is no doubt true; and it is noteworthy that we do not say "*national* science" but "*natural* science." And yet perhaps there is an *ethnology* of science, too. For though the phenomena themselves of nature are, in their "true-fix'd and resting quality," the same to all observers and to all ages, yet the mode in which the human intellect formulates these phenomena will follow the structure of the nation's mind; and so it comes that we have English Induction, German Scientific Transcendentalism and the French *Philosophie Positive*. And of *American* science, what, then, is to be said?

It is generally admitted by the savans that the late *reunion* was not among the great Days of the Feast—both in numerical force and in the weight of the contributions falling far below the gatherings of some previous years, as, for instance, that held at Albany in 1855.

The register showed an attendance of 140 members at the late gathering. Of this number over a third (53) were from the New-England States; 19 from New-York; 18 from the Slave States, (far the greater majority of whom were from the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis alone;) 13 from the Western States; 5 from Washington; 3 from Canada. The Gulf and South Atlantic States had no representatives. Of individual localities, Cambridge and Washington had by far the largest and ablest scientific delegation. Canada, which usually sends down a strong geologic force—among them Sir WM. LOGAN, Prof. DAWSON and STERRY HUNT—this year keeps them at home to grace "Receiving Committees," anent the arrival of H. R. H.

These 140 members, however, it must be remembered, form but a fraction of this scientific fraternity, which, if mustered entire, would show a force of 1,000 strong! And yet, perhaps, this grouping may not so unfairly represent the actual geographical distribution of scientific activity in the United States. Indeed a savan, mathematically inclined, informed me that, from a general survey of the field, he would fix upon a point a little west of New-York as the mean centre of science and its culture in America.

Not that we are to suppose all American Science to be within the pale of the Association. Doubtless there are many whose tastes, whose temperament even, do not allow them to come to such Conventions—silent workers who prefer to toil *perdu*.

Of the 140 names on the Register, 10 wrote themselves Geologists, 15 Chemists, 10 Mathematicians, 10 Engineers, 7 Physicists, who are not to be confounded with the Physickers, whereof there were 9. Then there were 5 Lawyers, 3 Editors, 3 Divines and 19 who attached no profession to their names. Two entered themselves as Farmers (one "farmer, etc.,") and 2 as Teachers; one honorably wrote himself down *Mechanic*; one dubbed himself "Ph. D."; another rejoiced in being a "Member of the Antiquarian Society" of Peoria or elsewhere, while 3 claimed to be "Professors," though of *what*—whether of sciences pacific or bellific, or whether they were simply "Professors of Religion,"—was not apparent. Besides, there was a "Sanskritist," a "Deacon," a "Meteorologist," a "Lecturer on Science," two "Librarians," and an "Instrument Maker."

Eighty papers were read before the Convention during the week's sessions—forming the Association's contribution to the scientific stock-in-trade up to date. I classify them thus:

	Papers.		Papers.
Geology	20	Engineering	5
Chemistry	15	Meteorology	4
Astronomy	12	Ethnology, Philology, Statistics, etc	6
Physics of the Globe	12		
Optics	4		

The *deficiencies* are noteworthy: there was not a single paper on Pure Mathematics, not one on Botany, not one on Zoology! This we may suppose traceable to the absence from this meeting of certain members, who may be said to carry on their shoulders the interests of these several sciences. Had PEIRCE (now in Europe) been there, Mathematics would not, we may surmise, have been down to zero; GREY and TORREY, the Botanists, if present, would have seen their *science joyeuse* duly honored. Prof. LEIDY was to have brought an important contribution to fossil Zoology in his promised paper on the "Extinct Reptilia and Mammalia of North America;" and what might we not have expected from the comprehensive intellect of JEFFREY WYMANS, the first comparative anatomist of America?

Geology has always been the science most cultivated in the United States. The reason is easy to see. Intimately connected as is this science with the development of the Productive Forces of the country—with mining, with agriculture—it is natural that it should have found many votaries. "That way profit lies!" At present no less than *eleven* State Geological Surveys (employing at least fifty geologists) are being actively prosecuted. The fact is a momentous one—let us call the roll: Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, California! To such States as have been explored geologically, the benefits have been enormous. Not the least is to have given a final quietus to the mining mania in which so many souls and fortunes have been sunk. More money has been squandered in the State of New-York, in the vain search after what the very structure of the strata rendered it impossible should be there, than the entire cost of the geological survey of the State, though it was of the most complete and costly. Is not this alone a perfect justification of all the outlay on that survey?

These extensive explorations, public and private, have taught us much. We begin to understand what kind of a country we have—what the nature of this seed-field and heritage of ours—on what bottomed and based, down to the very granite shell and encasement in which its huge *rondure* rests.

And yet it will be long before the best and greatest of our geologic maps can fulfill all the purposes of the miner, the farmer, the engineer. As to the problems of the highest theoretic interest relating to the geology of this continent, they are as yet all but entirely untouched. In fact it remains to coordinate the vast mass of discoveries and data—poured upon us during these thirty years in such plethoric opulence—into a harmonious scheme of geologic truths and laws.

Of the twenty geologic papers read at the late meeting of the Association—amid a variety of useful contributions—none made any decided mark. And yet it would be unjust not to mention the signal solidity and sagacity that characterised the numerous geologic contributions of Dr. **Newberry**, whose fiercely-bearded, well-browned face told of long wanderings, 'mid wind and sun, over the treeless llanos that skirt the Colorado, and sweep for a thousand miles on either side of the Rocky Mountains.

A special geologic discovery of very marked interest I should also signalise—the recent "find," by Mr. **Norman Easton**, of Massachusetts, of fossils in the "conglomerate" of Taunton River, which, if confirmed by further inquiry, will afford an additional illustration of the protozoic period, if, indeed, they do not furnish the earliest indication of organic life yet discovered! We want many more such workers as Dr. **Newberry** and Mr. **Easton**—battalions of such geologists—men who see what they look upon and test what they see, and coördinate the relations of the objects under consideration!

The interests of the vast and varied domain of Zoology—the grand study of the development and structure of organic forms—reposed this year, as usual, on the Alpine shoulders of **Agassiz**. Beyond a brief discourse on "Methods in Zoology," however,—in which he aimed to define with more precision than has hitherto been done the true philosophical characteristics of the type Radiates—he made no contribution to his science this year.

Very interesting, however, and very encouraging to all who have at heart the advancement of Science in the United States, was the account **Agassiz** gave of the arrangement of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. To this Foundation the large sum of $225,000 has already, from public and private sources, been raised—a fact certainly as honorable to the donors as to the capacious and fertile genius that conceived the grand design! **Agassiz**' plans respecting the arrangement of the Museum are vast and comprehensive, and spring from a magisterial survey of the entire domain of organic forms, past and present. They look towards the embryologic and paleontologic relations of structures, as also to the laws of distribution—and are of that broad and cosmic character that compels acquiescence. It was emblematic, too, of the great teacher, his proposal to arrange as a *vestibule* to the complete collection a small comprehensive selection, so that the beginner who had not made his first step in Zoology, or the visitor not conversant with the objects of the Institution, should within a half an hour, obtain an index, as it were, of the principles of Zoology, and learn the essential characteristics of the four great types of the animal kingdom, so as to recognize precisely what Radiates, what Molluscs, what Articulates, and what Vertebrates *are!*

The Cambridge Museum, already ranking as the ninth in the world, it is Prof. **Agassiz**' hope, within his own lifetime, to see equal to any. Of fishes, for example, 8,000 species are known. Of this number, the largest existing collection, that of the *Jardin des Plantes*, Paris, has 5,000 species, and the British Museum, 4,000. Cambridge already has 3,000! But these 3,000 species are represented by no less than 40,000 specimens; so that, by a judicious system of exchanges, it will be easy to raise the Museum to a level with the richest collections of the old world. What a magnificent possession for American students of Zoology!

The Physical and Chemical contributions laid before the Association this year were unusually numerous. Among these I should especially emphasize the fine optical researches of Prof. W. B. **Rogers**, of Boston, distinguished alike for the subtiety of his insight into the metaphysics of Vision, for his large and liberal views regarding the problems of organic life, (and in him, I am sure, **Darwin** would have found an eloquent defender, had the question been allowed to come up,) and for the philosophic breadth of his geologic treatment. His suave and lucid eloquence, aided by all the graces of expression and delivery, always charmed and enchained the audience.

In the laborious physical researches that came up before the Association, there was frequently a display of the finest human qualities—a heroic devotion to facts, and an admirable reticence in the face of many temptations to theorizing and generalizing. There were many papers presented consisting but of patient accumulations of facts, and admitting of no brilliant theoretical results—modestly offered as materials for future elaboration. Nothing was more common than to hear offerings of meteorologic, magnetic, astronomic and geologic contributions, accompanied by the declaration: "Final generalizations are impossible here: years hence we may be able to theorize." How insignificant, too, frequently appear the palpable results of the most prolonged and indefatigable labors! Among the most impressive illustrations of this was the profound paper of Professor **Bache** (Franklin's grandson, indeed, in the *sureté* and sagacity of his intellect,) on the "Moon's Influence on the Magnetic Declination." One diagram, consisting of a single zig-zag line, with sundry dots along its edge, and exhibiting the lunar diurnal variation of the magnetic declination, was the potent symbol of 21,644 observations, extending over a period of four years! So overwhelmingly numerous, indeed, had the magnetic observations become, a few years ago, that the task of "discussing" them seemed hopeless: and yet (significant fact) it was precisely by pushing on the accumulation of additional hundreds of thousands of observations that any progress was made! For, when the mass had become sufficiently enormous, by applying **Peirce's** Criterion, (which really acts more like a chemic agent than a mechanical tool—precipitating to zero all that is not wanted and leaving the desired residuum whole and sound) this great magnetist was able to throw out the disturbing elements; and now we begin to feel the pulse of living Law throbbing beneath the huge inanimate frame of facts and phenomena! So, too, when the Superintendent of the Coast Survey writes down a row of X's, Y's and Z's and sums up the whole as equal to zero, it would be a very great mistake to suppose that he thereby declares his labor to be worth nothing. He sees not merely the letters before him, but looks through our whole line of Atlantic and Pacific Coast, grasps the stupendous series of interacting and counteracting forces, and tells you within four minutes the time of high water in any of the [illegible]! Thus cold though these results may seem, barely set forth by diagram and degree, yet there is a kind of soul inside the cumbersome body of facts and formulæ. A warm life glows beneath: the dark crater is instinct with fire.

And the resultants? Score and sum up the year's contributions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and what's the gross and scope? It really depends on the standard of measure we employ whether we shall estimate them little or much. Of course we are not to expect great discoveries every day or year, and may rest content if the accumulation of facts goes steadily on. And, yet, this alone can satisfy no aspiring mind. For, strange enough, the question as to the amount of special contributions is quite subordinate to that other question as to the use made of such contributions, and how far they go to the furtherance of those large and integral views of nature which are the only true aim of scientific induction.

Here, I fear, no extenuation can wipe off the charge, brought against this Association, of conduct that looks very much like either cowardice or incompetence. The great Darwin question—regarding which it was remarked in this journal, while the Convention was still in session, that there seemed to be little disposition to turn the current of discussion *that* way—remained to the close ignored—purposely and pointedly ignored. Even **Agassiz** told me he would wholly avoid the question—though it is due to say *he* has given us a very emphatic published utterance. Meanwhile, discussed or not discussed, that remarkable book—the most marked contribution made to the Theory of Life during our generation—is even now profoundly influencing the entire Method of Natural History. Not that the Convention was to have "settled" the question (such questions are not so easily *settled*); but it *was* surely due to have given it conscious recognition as an element of current scientific speculation and thought.

But, indeed, scientists are too prone to forget the *indirect* bearings of discoveries—frequently really far more important than the direct. It is also profoundly true that a hypothesis, though manifestly no finality, may yet be of the highest provisional value, and in its own right become a genuine principality and power of the intellectual world. Of this Darwin doctrine, for example, it is not the question whether it is a complete literal explanation of the Origin of Species—(science is too young by several centuries for that!)—but is it a capacious vessel which will hold many hitherto inexplicable facts—a convenient formula, serving to bind together, for present use, large classes of otherwise isolated phenomena? That the doctrine of Natural Selection is such a vessel, such a formula, and furnishes a *vera causa* for many of the mysteries of Natural History, is the conviction of too many minds to make it legitimately ignored by a great scientific association.

Indeed, our scientists seem to be largely invaded by that same timidity of speculative views that so eminently characterizes the English mind. A narrow and linear logic confines all the sallies of their spirit. But the true philosopher has always justified the amplest use of speculation. "No great discovery was ever made without a great guess," wrote **La Place**, who, like **Kepler**, like **Newton**, and all supreme scientists, found the most powerful auxiliary in hypothesis—the ladder on whose starry rounds those masters of method mounted to the heaven of their invention. In how many cases, too, does the history of science show that the higher truths in the theory of Nature have been evolved only through a long series of hypotheses—each necessary, each serving the important function of connecting a mass of isolated phenomena by a leading conception—each successive hypothesis sweeping a larger circle, until hypothesis is translated into *theory*—the "one entire and perfect chrysolite—a jewel richer than all his tribe:" the scaffolding falls away and leaves the structure in all its Ionic proportions.

Of all men, students of science can least afford to shut themselves out by bigotry and exclusion from any avenue to nature. Is it for him on whom the tumultuous creation falls in its dizzying and dazzling multiplicity, to put a girdle round the human faculties, or limit the unfolding opulence of God? What breadth should characterize the reader in the Infinite Book of Secrecies! What free margin and vista should he leave to all his theories! We must raise our minds to that altitude whence we shall see, many of our scientific doctrines and processes as but temporary and provisional, as indeed the whole scheme of Science is but an ideal of the method of Nature. Already Gravitation even satisfies no advanced mind as the ultimate theory of Celestial Dynamics, and various Russian and Italian savans are now seeking to put a solid substratum under this admirable phantom, and include in one vast and comprehensive analogon the *chemic* and the *stellar* atoms!

Of the character of American scientific culture as manifested at the late Convention, there might be much to say, which, however, neither this hasty writing nor the eligible space will admit of dwelling on. Preëminent, the world round, in all that relates to the practical applications of science, (and the Patent-office shows what a vast mission America is fulfilling here,) we still lack that thorough and comprehensive scientific training without which, as **Condorcet** has observed, the human understanding would soon come to a stand even as to the practical applications for the sake of which higher things are sacrificed. Our low tone of mathematical culture, as has been remarked, precludes us from all access to some of the richest placers of physics, and throws many of our ablest minds on a subtle and tricksy sleight of mind in researches where the well-furnished investigator would have a sure, straight road to the end.

Of the scientific crudity and quackery, a considerable manifestation of which unhappily showed itself, it would of course be unfair to speak as of an inherent element; and yet until the Council shall render it impossible for the meetings of the Association to be visited with such disgraceful exhibitions of charlatanism, it must be that the unskillful will laugh, and the judicious grieve. As for poor Dr. **Barratt**, with his Connecticut fossil three-fingered Man, a million years old—and his Kamdactyl, Kamavora and Cheirabousus—that is a mild monomania that cannot possibly prove otherwise than quite innocuous.

But aside from all special results or the fluctuations of this year or that, the main consideration is the simple existence of such a body as a Scientific Association holding its annual congresses—every way a great, rich, significant and essentially modern fact! *What* is discussed is not of so much moment as the mere fact of discussion—this mental attrition and *frottement*—this eager inquisition into all the realms of science. Who knows what fruitful results may come of it?

Let us, then, accept the mission of this Association—let it be, then, the court of facts and realisms. Undoubtedly these men are doing much—much more than they themselves know.

But, at the same time, it is not to be supposed that science ultimates *here*, and we may rely on the deep want of natural truth so universally felt as a prophecy of ampler satisfactions in science than any we yet have. There is a real hungering and thirsting after science in the popular mind: but the savans are silent or write only for their brethren. It is quite obvious that the end for which knowledge is sought and recorded by our men of science, and the end for which it is required by the multitude are not the same, but different ends. Frequently, during the sessions of the Association, while animated discussions were going on between members on purely technical topics, and in a language of their own—with not a word in half-a-dozen belonging to our vulgar repertory—I have thought what an almost hopeless gulf separates the present methods of scientific treatment from the sympathies of the great popular heart. Science is felt to be something distant and apart, and the majority are cut off from it as effectually as though by the flaming sword that guarded the gate to Paradise!

For the great laity—for the new broad humanitarian and universal demands—another and new scientific treatment is wanted. It is not the *facts* that constitute the life of a science, but the conceptions to which they have lifted the mind. "It is not the mathematics," said **Samuel Brown**, "but a mathetical way of thinking—not natural history, but a classific way of thinking, and not natural philosophy, but an inductive way of thinking—that are to be shed into the mind of the general student." So the main benefit of geology is to feed the mind with a sense of the amplitude of time and mould even our unconscious habits of thought to something of its largeness and breadth of style. Only thus can science fulfill its beneficent ministry, and enter into the life of the understanding and affections, which is its true and rational end.

SWINTON.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Brig-load of Coolies off the Heads—Our State Seive at San Quentin—Loak Coffee—The Camels have come—Looking out for Dr. Gwin—Agricultural Products, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Friday, July 27, 1860.

On Monday morning last a brig, of name unknown, turned into Sir Francis Drake's Bay, a nook some twenty miles north of San Francisco, and dropped anchor. She had on board a cargo of coolies for the Chincha Islands. A disease had broken out among the coolies which was carrying them off with most unprofitable facility, and the doctor on board said that the supply of quinine must be replenished. To get the medicine the Captain came up to town, and by way of "a fresh'ner" he had some new potatoes and sundry boxes of fruit thrown on to the deck of the steam-tug that conveyed him back to his vessel, and was to pilot him off. The same evening the brig set sail on her way, and, before a spanking breeze, soon sunk the GoldenGate behind her. But we have a United States Marshal, who has no[illegible] too many opportunities to exhibit his zeal. On Tuesday Marshal **Solomon** woke up, and made a desperate effort to punish somebody. The story that reached his ears was that a Portuguese brig, the *Natoma*, had dropped anchor just off the Heads, and had sent up to town for provisions and a crew—his own having been gathered with frightful speed, during the preceding week, upon the sick list. The Marshal wrote to the commander of the *Shubrick* at Mare Island, but that smart little steamer had her insides out polishing them up, and could not think of a chase. Then our Marshal wrote to the *Active* and the *W. L. Marcy*, soliciting the immediate attention of either cutter. A few hours after, Capt. **Pease**, of the *W. L. Marcy*, was anchored in the bay, and before sunrise of Wednesday morning the stores and ammunition were on board, and the cutter was in chase. She ran up to Sir Francis Drake's Bay, found nothing, and ran back again—not even having discovered the name of the slaver, nor quite satisfied whether or not a nameless stranger had violated our Revenue laws.

Capt. **Andrew J. Worth**, a Long Island Yankee, brought to port last Wednesday his trim schooner, the *Caroline E. Foote*, from the Amoor River and Japan, with a curiously-assorted cargo of oil and tea, hides and silver. From the Amoor she brought four packages of camel hides, and fifteen living Mongolian camels. The camels are consigned to the German Benevolent Society, who are to subsist them until Spring, and meanwhile make what they can out of them, by exhibitions, turning the profits over to the treasury of the worthy Society. They are eight males and seven females, and will be carefully kept with reference to their increase. They come rather thin from their long confinement, for the *Foote* was frozen up all Winter with these delicate monsters on board. They were on half-rations from the day of embarkation; food was so scarce there that seventeen others which had been purchased for this market died of starvation before being got on board.

Our State Prison is probably the most seive-like institution of the sort yet established. About every third day there is a "break" from it. The fugitives are never recaptured, for the San Francisco police are seldom notified until the runaways have had time to cross half the State, though they generally get back again within three months, convicted of fresh charges, and sentenced for new terms. They are employed as boatmen on the river, and whenever they weary of boating they tap a keeper on the head and saunter off. On Wednesday last, nine of them took the boat of the little schooner from which they had just discharged a cargo of bricks at one of our wharves, and rowed away to Contra Costa. The keeper, after dinner, came up and notified the police, but he could not give a name, except that of the leader, who had already acquired a large experience in jail-breaking.

A bark from Batavia brought us a small supply of "Loak Coffee," an article which I do not remember ever to have heard of in an Eastern market. It purports to be the berry of the *ripened* fruit, and gets its name "Loak" from the squirrel which nibbles off its pulp. It sold at a fancy price, and when you sip it, you dream of Heaven unwittingly.

The last steamer from Panama arrived without making a single ripple of sensation. She had not a letter or a copy of the **Times** on board. The steamer which leaves us on Aug. 1 will carry no mails, except such as **Wells, Fargo & Co.** conceal and put through as express matter.

Only two new papers have started since my last—the *Patriot*, which will hoist a Democratic flag of some stripe, to be determined on the arrival home of our Senators; and a monthly, the *Bookseller*, which is intended as a publishers' advertising medium, and an organ of intercommunication between the teachers of the State.

The Republicans are in excellent spirits. Their primary and ward meetings are mass meetings, and new converts are daily announced. Sixty-five Democrats, of whom twenty-nine are Federal office-holders, and the rest brothers and partners of the office-holders, have issued a proclamation to the effect that **Breckinridge** and **Lane**'s are the "regular" nomination, which difficult point they encompass with much argment. But the shrewder, smarter men of the party hold their tongues yet, and do not "pronounce" for either **Douglas** or **Breckinridge**. It is said that the plate is passing around to raise funds to receive **Dr. Gwin** with a salute. The venerable old gentleman, when he left for Washington last, departed with astounding modesty. He went on board the steamer before daylight, and, it was said, that he did not emerge from his stateroom till the *Sonora* had passed the Heads.

We have had three arrivals from Japan within a week; the latest dates from Kanagawa were to June 19. No more is said about revolutions or conspiracies against the Government. The foreigners' part of the town was growing at the pace of San Francisco in 1850 and 1851, though panics from false reports of native attacks were about as frequent as the numerous earthquakes.

The latest dates from Shanghai are to April 26.

Our fruit markets are in their glory, and fresh figs, apricots, plums, peaches, berries, pears and apples are cheap enough to be "within the reach of all." We shan't starve. A gentleman just shows me an ear of corn—a sample from the ranch of **Thomas Maclish**, in the Russian Valley; he raised sixty acres of corn, and some of the acres yielded one hundred bushels each. This particular ear is of the White Dent variety; it has twenty-eight rows of kernels, and averages thirty-five kernels to the row!

GLAUCUS.

Gov. Hunt's Opinions—Vindication of his Position and Sentiments.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having listened to the speech made in this city by Gov. **Hunt**, on which you give a column of remarks in the **Times** of Saturday, the writer of this begs leave to offer a few suggestions by way of reply. The reporter's sketch from which you quote, though giving the spirit of the speech in question with much skill and fidelity, does not profess to present it in full or to render the precise words of the speaker; Gov. **Hunt** did not deny that the mass of the Republican Party honestly desire to promote "the cause of Freedom," but he repelled the accusation so often made that he and the people who have refused to join the Republicans are hostile or indifferent to Freedom; and he also insisted that the interests of Constitutional liberty, in every right sense, are safer under the counsels of conservative and moderate men than in the hands of restless and inveterate agitators.

According to my understanding of his remarks, he assumed two propositions as the groundwork of his argument that the Republican Party is no longer necessary for any good purpose. 1. That it does not propose to touch Slavery or relieve a slave in any place where Slavery now exists. 2. That Kansas and Nebraska are free, and that there is no longer any Territory of the United States in which Slavery will or can be permanently or profitably established. He referred to the fact that negroes were frozen to death in Kansas, and that there is nothing in the soil, climate or agriculture of the other Territories to make Slavery possible. On this point he referred to the declarations of leading Southern statesmen, such as Mr. **Crittenden**, Mr. **Hammond**, &c., and also to the recent offer of a large reward for the discovery of any Southern planter intending to migrate to any of the remaining Territories with his slaves.

Assuming that there is no danger in the Territories, and no intent to meddle with Slavery in the States, he deduced the natural and self-evident conclusion that nothing remains for the Republican Party to accomplish; that it has no practical work to do; that its issue has become a mere abstraction, a figment of the imagination; and that, in compliment to the common sense of the country, it ought now to disband. He contended that the idea of an Anti-Slavery Party, which is to operate on Slavery nowhere, is not respectful to the human understanding, and that a continuance of the controversy, on a feigned issue, can produce no benefit to the country, while it is attended with very serious evils.

The concluding statement in your article is not materially incorrect. Gov. **Hunt** did express the opinion that many of the leading men in the Republican Party, who give life and vigor to the organization, and exert a controlling influence in its counsels, are "agitators who do not desire the peace or harmony of the country." You dissent from this view of the subject. It is a very natural difference of opinion. Of course the gifted Editor of the **Times** views the question from his own stand-point, and persuades himself that his views are in harmony with the general sentiment of his party. On several occasions, within the last few months, he has contended, with great eloquence and power, that there is no further cause for controversy between the North and South—that the strife on the Slavery question ought to cease—and that the time has come for renouncing conflict and cultivating peace and reconciliation.

Now if you, Mr. Senior Editor, can secure the assent of the Republican Party to these conservative sentiments—if you can procure authentic credentials authorizing you to speak in its behalf, and committing its future action to a policy of conciliation between the sections, you will render it a greater service than you can perform by any assault upon the position of Gov. **Hunt** or the Union Party. But what would the active leaders of the party say to this proposition? What would be the feelings of Mr. **Sumner**? You know that his late atrocious speech in the Senate has received the indorsement of the Republican Legislature of Massachusetts, and is now circulated by thousands by the Republican Executive Committee. What would Mr. **Giddings** say, who contends that the Declaration of Independence was intended to place the negro on an equality with the white man? What would Senator **Wilson** say, who proclaims that it is the mission of the Republican Party to drive Slavery from the Continent, and that the conflict is not to cease till Anti-Slavery doctrines are preached over the grave of **Calhoun**? What would the indorsers of the Helper book say, including Senator **Seward**, Gov. **Morgan**, and a majority of the Republican members of the last Congress? Will they agree that there shall be no more strife? Above all, what will Mr. **Greeley** say? It is easy to assert, as some Republicans do, that the *Tribune* is not an organ of the party, and that Mr. **Greeley** has shown such marks of lunacy as make him more fit to inhabit the insane asylum than to lead a great political organization. But you must remember that he has much method in his madness—that he represented Oregon at Chicago, and was at least powerful enough to control the great result of the National Convention.

When you have induced all these leaders to subscribe to your conservative theory, I will confess that you have renovated the party, and placed it on a better basis. If you ever succeed in this Herculean task, it will be time for us to renew the discussion, and I presume we may all be ready to concede that you have rendered an invaluable service to the country. In the speech to which you refer, Gov. **Hunt** made no personal assault on anybody. While defending himself, he did not even mention the names of his assailants and calumniators. He expressed his opinions plainly, but in no censorious spirit. Whether right or wrong in his views, we have no reason to doubt that he gave utterance to his honest convictions. In this he but exercised a right which I trust you would be the last to deny to any free citizen.

AMICUS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.

The Imperial Firman—Proclamation of Fuad Pasha.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

Beyrout, July 21, 1860.

The booming of twenty-one guns yesterday announced the publication of the Imperial Firman, and the proclamation of the Sultan's Commissioner Plenipotentiary, **Fuad Pasha**, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, to the people of Syria. As the echoes reverberated along the valleys and among the hills of Lebanon, the guilty chiefs were doubtless aroused from their lairs, and made to tremble for their heads.

As this firman and proclamation will have much to do with the peace of Syria, and with the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, they will, no doubt, greatly interest your readers, who must by this time have become thoroughly awakened to the horrible condition of Christians in the Holy (Bloody) Land. I have obtained copies of them, of which the following is a reliable translation from the Arabic version, printed at the American Mission Press for distribution throughout the land.

TRANSLATION OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Ye Inhabitants of Syria!—The civil war now in progress in Mount Lebanon, between the Maronites and Druses, and the horrid shedding of blood resulting from it, have reached the ears of His Majesty, our Sultan, and have aroused his anger and regrets, for his mercy and justice, equally and without difference, extend to all his subjects.

It is contrary to the high pleasure of His Majesty that any person should exercise any authority over his neighbor, or that any one should in any way or for any reason whatever transgress upon another. Whosoever, therefore, dares to oppress any other subject of the Porte, is declared to be a rebel against the Government.

It is therefore necessary, after an investigation into the unjust outrages committed by the people of the mountains, that all traces of the revolution be removed and corruption prevented.

I have come with a special, Imperial, independent and extraordinary commission to punish all the perpetrators of these crimes, being accompanied by Imperial troops. You will all learn the nature of my commission from the high orders contained and published in the High Firman, so that all the world may know the Imperial justice which is the refuge of the oppressed and the punishment of the oppressor.

This commission intrusted to me I shall execute with perfect uprightness.

Let all now be at peace.

I shall care for the comfort and support of all the families who have left their houses and homes on account of the outrages occurring upon the mountains, thus displaying the fruits of the Imperial justice in all directions.

Let quarrels be altogether avoided, and from this day any sect that shall transgress against any other sect will be attacked by the Imperial troops who are with us,—and also if any person shall insult another he shall be immediately punished.

The object of this commission is to arrest all private and public corruption—and in criminal and personal cases it shall be a refuge to the plaintiff and to the powerless.

Let every one therefore, great and small, bring forward his complaint and grievances. There is no partition to keep you from our presence.

Let this declaration be made public.

(Signed) MOHAMMED FUAD PASHA.

The Imperial Firman indicates that the author of the above proclamation is the man whom the Sultan "delighteth to honor." He has now an opportunity of showing how far he is entitled to the character given him by his master. He evidently has power enough if he has the inclination and skill to use it properly, to restore peace and tranquillity.

TRANSLATION OF THE IMPERIAL FIRMAN.

To the Honorable Dastur (standard) and Excellent Counselor, the Regulator of the World and Director of the public affairs with a shrewd mind and the Executor of the interests of the people with a correct and righteous judgment, the Establisher of the temple of authority and prosperity, the Layer of the foundation of happiness and dignity, who art surrounded by the various graces of the Highest King, the Greatest Agent of our High Government and the greatest Counselor of our August Kingdom, intrusted with the foreign affairs of the greatest Government, chosen by our Majesty to be independent in the extraordinary commission in the affairs of Syria, the Bearer of our Medjideh seal, the Obtainer, worthily of the honor of the decoration and the distinguished imperial monopoly and of the military service of the first order, the Wise Vizier, Mohammed Fuad Pasha—may God the most High preserve him in dignity!

As soon as thou shalt receive this our High Firman, know thou:

Thou, the energetic and distinguished Vizier knowest well of the revolution whose fire has just been kindled between the Maronites and the Druses who inhabit Mount Lebanon, in Syria. As soon as we learned the disputes and the civil war raging between them, our merciful heart has been greatly distressed, having compassion on the people. Our subduing power is unwilling to look but with compassion upon our subjects, looking equally to all the different persons of the subjects of our great Government without regard to the difference of their religion, in order that they may all rest in a state of peace, tranquillity and happiness, and that their hearts may be quieted with joy under the shadow of safety, and that no one should in any way transgress upon the rights of another. This is our main object, and the substance of our desire.

As to the oppressive and unjust revolution with which Lebanon has been troubled, it is in every respect contrary to our will, and in opposition to our justice.

We have, therefore, intrusted your sufficient wisdom to investigate this matter, and authorized your prudence, for which you have been distinguished in the world, this commission, in which you are independent, so that you may hasten to quench the fire and uproot the persons who have excited these tumults. Spare them not, and let not alone those perpetrators and wicked men who shed men's blood.

O, excellent Vizier, who art adorned with the above excellent qualities, dignified and respected in our victorious kingdom: thou, even thou, art the person in whom our Majesty has trusted and depended, that thou mayest be independent in this important affair, free to order and to act. We have sent to these parts a large, brave and constantly increasing army. You will send them wherever you please, according to your judgment, decision and energy in the management of this affair. And with the power of God, (may He be exalted!) thou wilt immediately leave this place for those parts, and as soon as thou puttest thy foot upon that land, all civil and military viziers will be subordinate to you, they will follow your advice and submit to your direction in whatever you deem necessary for the removal, as soon as possible, of all traces of this revolution raging between the Maronites and Druses.

Do all you can to restore safety, peace and tranquility, upon which the happiness of all men depends; and punish those who unlawfully dared to shed the blood of the sons of men, according to the rules issued by our justice, as contained in the criminal regulations for rebuke and chastisement.

Exert all your energy and power to cancel all traces of this horrible catastrophe, using your wisdom and energy with which you are celebrated. We have intrusted to you the civil as well as the military affairs, depending upon your wisdom for the fulfillment of the duties of the office, with the hope that you will do everything that lies in your power, in order to accomplish that which these orders have been issued to you from our Imperial Court, giving you this commission and permission to leave in order that you may be directed and guided by it. Depend upon our honorable signature.

Written on the last day of Zel Higgah, 1276.

It is usual, upon the completion of a public reading of an Imperial firman, for the multitude assembled, whether Moslem or Christians, to shout Allah insurrhoo! (May God give him the victory.) But this firman was received in perfect silence; not a shout was uttered by turbaned Turk or trembling Christian. This fact is said to indicate a want of confidence and sympathy with the Government. Indeed, the people openly declare that all these difficulties have emanated from the agents of the Government.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

CHANGING PASTORS.

The last number of the *Freewill Baptist Quarterly* has a curious and interesting article on the "Advantages and Disadvantages of a Permanent Ministry." In favor of a permanent pastorate, it is said that it saves the expense of frequent removals. The Freewill Baptist ministry, numbering 1,246, are supposed on an average to change locations once in four years. Calculating the expense of each removal at $30, the total amount expended in this way would be $9,445. A more important consideration is, that a permanent pastorate "tends to stability of mind," on the part of both pastor and people; "it deepens the affections and tends to establish mutual confidence." On the contrary, it may be said that a permanent pastorate "lacks the inspiration of new faces,"—it results often in despondency on the part of the pastor, forbids extended effort to enforce and impress some particular truth which a roving ministry can set before a variety of congregations, and prevents the pastor from pursuing that extended system of visitation in his congregation, which often results in much good. The *Evangelist*, in commenting on this article, remarks that a permanent ministry is essential to the highest type of Christian development—to stability of Christian character, and to mutual confidence between pastor and people. Allusion is also made to the causes or occasions of change in the pastoral relation. The people are frequently, but not always, responsible for them. Greater care is recommended in the selection and settlement of ministers. The ease with which the pastoral relation may be dissolved should not be allowed to act as a premium on hasty settlements, for the intimate relations which must exist between a pastor and his people are of too sacred a nature to be treated lightly.

THE IRISH DELEGATION TO THIS COUNTRY.

Some months since, it will be remembered, a delegation of ministers from the churches in Ireland visited this country, to obtain pecuniary aid to enable them to prosecute their Home Mission labors among the Catholics with greater energy. At the recent meeting of the Irish Assembly, Rev. Mr. **Dill**, one of the members of the delegation, made a formal report of the results of the visit. He thought they had never obtained so much money in so much time, with so small an amount of labor and expense. He would not like to say that he had been proud of their church, but he was thankful to God, who had so honored and blessed its ministrations in training up men to occupy (as many Irish Presbyterians did) places of influence and usefulness in a foreign land. The Moderator expressed his regret that Dr. **Edgar** had not his report with him, and concluded by stating that the money—upwards of £6,000—which was given on the distinct pledge, and guaranteed upon their part that it would be exclusively devoted to the operations of their Roman Catholic Mission—that it should be employed *bona fide* in the work of missions to Roman Catholics. The second stipulation was that it should not be employed or used for the purpose of saving the purses of other people or repressing their liberality, but rather to stimulate and promote this grace—provoking them to love and to do good works. He was sure that in accepting the money the Assembly would be perfectly willing to accept those conditions also.

The following motion was then unanimously passed by the Assembly:

That we, recognizing the good hand of God in the labors of our brethren in the American deputation, and in bringing them back in safety to their families and friends, record our sense of gratitude to the ministers and members of the American churches for their kindness to our brethren, their sincere sympathy with our missionary cause, and the noble contribution to our missionary fund. And that especially we record our sincere thanks to Dr. **Murray** of Elizabethtown, **George H. Stuart** of Philadelphia, and **James Stuart** of New-York, who, among many Christian friends, evinced a preëminent interest in our mission.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS.

The Quakers in Canterbury, N.H., have found themselves obliged to administer the following pointed rebuke to the "world's people," who have of late annoyed them exceedingly by persisting in visiting their settlement on Sunday:

In consequence of the increasing amount of company thronging our village on the Sabbath, we are under the necessity of notifying all that we must decline entertaining company on that day, or consent that our premises be visited for pleasure. Those who attend our meetings must not expect to dine with us, and we recommend them to provide accordingly. We wish to "remember the Sabbath and keep it holy," and on that day enjoy peace and rest. It is also requested that those who vist us on week days would refrain from calling on Saturday, as far as consistent. Per order.

DAVID PARKER,
ROBERT S. SHEPARD, } Trustees.

THE RELIGION OF THE JAPANESE.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., thus briefly sums up the characteristics of the religious system of the Japanese:

"The two great religious systems of Japan are Buddism—an East Indian exotic, but the most influential—and the Sin Syn, the ancient national faith. These are said to exfoliate into thirty or more sects. The number of points presented has probably dissipated the electricity of theological controversy. They do not indulge in polemics, but agree in demanding the utter exclusion of Christianity. I saw none of those signs of decay and neglect about their temples which one so often meets with in China. The buildings are in good repair, the floors well matted, the worshippers numerous, and the worship decent and grave. Neither here nor in China have the idolatries any traces of bloody or obscene rites. There is no instruction connected with public worship. It consists of unbloody offerings, a chanting of a few words of almost unknown signification to the priests themselves, counted by beads on a rosary, accompanied by dull beating of gongs, kneelings and prostrations, and processions, and burning of tapers and incense sticks. They have fasts and festivals for all ages, classes, and purposes, which, I suspect, possess a strong hold on the people. Missionaries, strictly speaking, there are none. Since the utter extermination of Christianity in blood and fire, in the seventeenth century, missionaries have been prohibited. By the late treaties, they allow foreigners to build churches, and practice their worship within the limits assigned for their residence; but they tolerate no preaching or teaching to the natives, nor the circulation of religious books. The people at home must not delude themselves into the belief that any strictly missionary work is doing or can be done in Japan. No clergymen are of any service here but scholars and gentlemen; men who can master the language and literature of Japan, get an insight into the genius of its institutions, gain personal influence, remove prejudices, and prepare the way for the future."

CONVERSIONS AMONG METHODIST SABBATH-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Statistics from about 28 Methodist Conferences show that during the last four years the number of conversions among Sabbath-school children has reached 84,339. The *Northwestern Advocate* thinks that the figures would have reached 100,000, had all the Conferences reported.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Some of the missionaries in those districts of Syria where the civil war has raged the most fiercely, are availing themselves of the enforced cessation of their labors to visit their friends in this country. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. **Bird**, of Deir-el-Komr, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. **Eddy**, of Sidon, arrived by the *Edinburg* a week since. Rev. T. E. **Frazer**, with his wife and two children, reached Boston by the *Arabia* on Wednesday. These missionaries were in the midst of the massacres, but their lives were providentially preserved. Rev. **Dwight W. Marsh**, of Mozul, arrived in the steamer *Ætna*. **Edward K. Goodell**, son of Rev. Dr. **Goodell**, of Constantinople, came in his company, and designs to finish his studies in this country.

BENEVOLENCE OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The *Metropolitan Record* says that the last number of the *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith* states that the amount contributed by the different churches during the year 1850 was somewhat over six millions of francs, which is about a million and a half of dollars. Of this sum nearly two-thirds were expended in appropriations for the support of the various missions, leaving a balance on hand of between three and four hundred thousand dollars. This shows an increase of nearly a million and a half of dollars on the total receipts of 1859 an immense amount if it is borne in mind, that it is the result of single subscriptions not exceeding one cent each. The largest portion of the million and a half contributed last year was raised in France.

CITY MISSIONS IN ENGLAND.

A tract written by Mr. **Joseph Adshead**, and addressed to the editor of the New-York *Chronicle*, gives some interesting facts regarding the Manchester City Mission. **James Naysmith**, a travelling agent of the London City Mission, in 1837 made the first movement which led to the organization of the Mission. During the first year that it was in operation it employed 29 missionaries. The subscriptions and donations amounted to £1,800 sterling, or $8,800. Out of this amount, eight subscribers each contributed £63, or $308, the amount of the annual stipend of a missionary agent; 16 subscribers gave each £31 10s. sterling, or $154; these 24 contributors sustaining 16 missionaries out of the 29. The report for 1859-60 states that 88 missionaries were employed. They made 364,134 house-to-house visits; held 12,253 meetings; induced 721 to attend public worship; counted 756 hopeful converts, and 2,018 hopeful deaths; reclaimed 7 infidels; reformed 196 drunkards, and sent 813 children to Sunday-school. The income during the year was $31,166. During the 24 years of its existence, the agents of the mission have made 4,886,387 house-to-house visits; held 136,532 meetings; distributed 4,621,291 tracts; induced 10,910 to attend public worship; counted 9,639 hopeful conversions, and 11,717 hopeful deaths; reclaimed 361 infidels; restored 413 fallen women; reformed 2,526 drunkards, and sent 12,465 children to Sunday-schools. The entire income during this time has been $414,003. These facts Mr. **Adshead** urges upon the attention of the citizens of New-York. In all the leading cities of England similar organizations exist. The London City Mission employs 375 missionaries. During the last year 1,712,836 visits were paid, of which 236,349 were to the sick and dying; 2,542,545 tracts and 6,258 Bibles were distributed, and 57,738 books lent; 36,520 meetings and Bible-classes were held, with an attendance of 949,520; 4,868 out-door services were held, with an attendance of 351,988; 253 backsliders restored; 1,102 drunkards and 524 fallen females reclaimed; 587 families in which family prayer was commenced; 9,453 children sent to schools.

Religious Services To-Morrow.

Rev. Dr. **Abel Stevens** will preach morning and evening in the Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street.

Hon. and Rev. H. W. **Hilliard**, of Alabama, will preach at 10½ A. M., in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The services in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, will be conducted in the sign language, at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. **Ewer**, Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco, will preach in the morning and evening.

Rev. H. W. **Rugg**, of East Cambridge, Mass., will preach for the Forest Universalist Society of Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

Rev. **Henry L. Edwards** will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

Rev. A. R. **Macoubrey** will preach in the Westminster Church, Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Woman's Library.

From the Tribune.

It will be remembered that a year or two since, a very enthusiastic meeting was held in Dr. **Chapin's** Church to take the initiatory steps in the foundation of a Woman's Library. It was addressed by **James T. Brady**, **Henry Ward Beecher** and **Solon Robinson**, and so great was the feeling then aroused in favor of the project that nearly $3,000 were subscribed on the spot. Miss **Powell**, the lady who was the author of that movement, has since then been steadily working toward the accomplishment of her long-contemplated purpose. The institution has been incorporated, Trustees being appointed whose excellence no one will question, when it is stated that they are paying the rent of the rooms in which the library is to be opened.

There has been so much controversy as to the necessity or desirability of a library specially for women, that we have made some investigations as to the relative number of books taken from libraries by men and women in the City. The Astor Library, it is well known, is principally valuable as a library of reference; the great mass of readers is supplied from the Mercantile Library, the Society Library, the Apprentices' Library, and some twenty or thirty small circulating libraries which we find scattered all over the City. The advocates of a separate and distinct Woman's Library say that the fees at the Society Library ($10 per year) are altogether too high for the majority of women readers; that in the Mercantile Library they have to pay $5 a year, while men pay but $2, from which they secure not only the benefits of the library and reading-room, but also of the classes; and that it is not pleasant to go to the Apprentices' Library, where the charge is $1 to women, while it is gratis to boys.

The attendance of males and females at the reading-room of the Cooper Union, and the library of the Mercantile Library Association, is noted with much precision. The figures taken at the Cooper Union show that in spite of the considerable number of women who visit the reading-room from the School of Design for Women, there is a gradual decrease in the attendance of women, which indicates that this experiment of a common reading-room will in the end be hardly more successful than that made in the reading-room of the Mercantile Library. During the five months from March to July, inclusive, the attendance of women, as compared with that of men, has gradually fallen from one-fourteenth in March to one-fifteenth in April, one-eighteenth in May, one-nineteenth in June, and to one twenty-third in July. The actual decrease is somewhat greater, it being from 1,548 in March to 638 in July. When we consider the favorable circumstances under which this reading-room was opened, and the very considerable attendance of women which it receives from the School of Design, this great falling-off only shows in a stronger light the repugnance which women have to a reading-room which is public to both sexes. It remains to be seen whether a reading-room intended exclusively for feminine use, will be better patronized. From the Society Library, a very large portion of the books taken are taken by women; the precise figures we are unable to give. In the Mercantile Library, in five average days during the present month, the number of books actually taken was: by women, 248; by men, 895; an average of 50 taken by women, and 190 by men, per day. A very large proportion of the books taken by women from this Library are, of course, taken in the names of men who belong to the Association, very few women taking out books in their own names. Many, too, of the books actually taken by men, are for women to read, so that of the readers furnished with books by the Mercantile Library, fully one-half are women. The number of books from the Apprentices' Library, read by women, is very small.

That these libraries do not supply the great demand for reading which exists among women, large numbers of whom find all their amusement in books, while the corresponding classes of men find theirs in lodges and bar-rooms, is shown by the many circulating libraries provided by private enterprise. These circulating libraries, as we have been informed by the proprietors of some of them, are sustained almost exclusively by women, the average proportion of men and women coming for books being about one of the former to ten of the latter, although the names under which these books are taken are more equally divided between these two sexes? In many of these libraries the charge for books is $5 per year, or 10 cents per volume taken out; in the latter case, a deposit of the value of the book is required. The number and prosperity of these establishments show that the public libraries at present existing supply but a small portion of the great feminine demand for books, and are the best vindication of the need for The Woman's Library, the special object of which is, to supply this general demand.

The institution will commence its public operations during the month of September, in a room on the second floor of the University building, the windows of which look out to the westward on the Washington Parade-ground. The room is spacious, neatly carpeted, and well furnished, and on its walls in the space not yet occupied by bookcases, hang some fine engravings. The library has already four or five thousand volumes, which Miss **Powell** has selected herself, and which she has been enabled to secure for this purpose at wonderfully low prices, all the book-publishers to whom she has applied having manifested a substantial interest in the institution. Indeed, the total expenditure thus far has been but about a thousand dollars. And yet the selection of books is a good one, including much of the standard literature of the language, mainly of the lighter sort, in solid and elegant binding. It is intended to add most of the popular books on art, such as are of chief interest to the students in the School of Design for Women, and a good collection of works on medicine. The Library will, if the expectations of its founders are realized, be a nucleus also for classes similar to those of the Mercantile Library, and it is hoped that it will do something in the way of advancing the interests and multiplying the pursuits of women. The principal patrons of the institution, thus far, have been: Mr. **Benjamin H. Field**, who has given $2,000; Mr. **Joseph Howland**, who has given $500, and Mr. **Wilson G. Hunt**, who has given $200 to it. These gentlemen are among the Trustees, and have done much to aid Miss **Powell** in her labor, aside from their donations. Among employers of women, the largest benefactors of the institution thus far have been W. H. & S. C. **Thomson**, who have added $200 to its funds. Further efforts to increase its usefulness and place it on a firm foundation, will be made as soon as its actual benefits shall have become practically apparent.

Obituary.

Don Vicente Antonio Larranga, Spanish Consul at Charleston, whose serious illness, in consequence of exposure to the sun, we have already noticed, died on Sunday evening last. He was a native of Biscay, in the North of Spain. Early in life he became engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was led first to Mexico, and afterwards to New-Orleans. Nearly thirty years ago King Ferdinand VII. of Spain, conferred upon him the appointment of Spanish Consul for the States of North and South Carolina. Since that time he has resided in Charleston, and with such fidelity did he discharge the duties of his office that he received some years ago from his Government the decoration of the royal order of Isabella Segunda y Carlos Tercera. By his integrity and uniform courtesy Señor Larranga had gained the confidence and esteem of the whole community in which he resided. Señor Moncada, Spanish Consul at Savannah, was with Señor Larranga during the last days of his illness. He leaves a widow and four children.

Mrs. Catharine Bigelow, widow of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence, died at the family mansion, in Park-street, Boston, on Tuesday evening, after an illness of three weeks. The deceased was the oldest daughter of Hon. Timothy Bigelow, of Medford, Mass. She leaves three sons, two daughters, several brothers, and a wide circle of warmly-attached relatives and friends. Her age was 67 years.

Question and Answer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suppose since the Japanese swindle we need not be surprised at anything, but I would like to know why the City should tax property holders on Barclay-street for the extension of Chambers-street. Can you enlighten

TAXPAYER?

Because they want the money.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Burke, in his second series of *Vicissitudes of Families*, says that there is not now in the British House of Peers a single male descendant of the twenty-five barons who were appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta.

—Col. Turr, the Hungarian, recently made a General by Garibaldi, was, according to last accounts, in Turin. He intended to leave Turin, not for Sicily but Calabria, which means that, in the opinion of Col. Turr, and most probably in that of his superior officer, Calabria will soon be freed from the sway of the second Bomba.

— The new national uniform of the Sicilian army presents rather a singular conglomeration of color. Soldiers of the line wear a red tunic and cap, and trousers of woven Holland. The *Cacciatori* of the Alps have red tunics and Calabrian hats with black feathers. The *Etcciatori* of Una wear deep coffee-colored blouses, red caps, and trousers of unbleached canvas. The "Sons of Liberty" have on white jackets and trousers, and red suliote caps trimmed with white. The cavalry are in red tunics, with blue facings, red and green caps trimmed with silver lace; their trousers are wide, and are tucked up like those of the old Turkish uniform.

—Several members or the Russian Royal Family are spending the Summer at Torquay, in England. One morning while the Prince Eugene, a youth some 14 years of age, was taking a walk, a ruffian followed and struck the prince across the arm with a stick, and followed up the blow by striking him in other parts of the body. His Imperial Highness defended himself with his umbrella, and with great gallantry. He struck the man, whom he subsequently declared was a Pole, in the mouth, at the same time telling him that he was a Russian Prince. This information had the strange effect of inducing the cowardly assailant to fall on his knees, apparently to beg pardon, but he soon sprang to his feet and ran away.

—Hungary, according to a late report on its commerce, is fully able to supply the whole of Great Britain with wines now the duty has been abolished. Not merely are Hungarian wines said to be "drier than French wines, more mellow than those of the Rhine, and more piquant than those of Spain," but the country can yield quantittes of a secondarp character calculated to meet any demand.

—The misunderstanding between the Emperor of the French and Prince Napoleon, which followed the death of Prince Jerome, is now at an end. The Palais Royal (in which there has been a talk of providing apartments for Marshal Valliant, will be exclusively appropriated to the Prince, who will not now go to live at his villa in the Avenue Montaigne. It is rumored that out of the million a year dotation which Prince Jerome enjoyed, 200,000f. will be paid to Prince Napoleon, and the remaining 800,000f. to the Imperial Prince. It will be remembered that the sum settled on Prince Napoleon at the time of his marriage was 600,000f.

—Concerts are being given in England in behalf of Jullien's widow. One to be given in the Zoological Gardens, London, on the 24th inst., was to be conducted by Prince George Galitzin, a Russian nobleman, who is said to be one of the most admirable *chefs de orchestre* living. He has also achieved great fame as a composer. The London *Times*, in noticing a concert lately given in London under the same direction, says: "What reason may have induced a Russian Prince—the son of that Nicolas Galitzin for whom Beethoven composed three of his last and finest quartets to get up a concert in the metropolis of this free country, advertise it in the public journals, and direct it bodily and spiritually himself, we are wholly unable to guess. All we can pretend to do is to speak of it according to its deserts as a musical entertainment, judged from which point of view, it mad be pronounced one of the most original and interesting ever heard in England."

— Mr. Gough gave his farewell address in Exeter Hall, London, on the 10th. During his stay in England he has delivered 399 addresses, averaging four orations a week, and addressed to at least 500,000 hearers, of whom about 12,000 have signed the pledge of total abstinence. At his departure an address was presented to Mr. Gough signed by divers members of Parliament and some 280 other gentlemen.

— Gen. Beaufort d'Hautpoul, the French Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian expedition, was formerly an officer in the Egyptian service. He served under Soliman Pasha, himself a Frenchman, and known in the Christian world as Mons. Selves. Gen. d'Hautpoul is perfectly familiar with the country which he is about to visit, and the people whom he is about to chastise. He has been selected as a man eminently calculated to inflict vengeance on barbarians without being restrained by scruples about the exact measure of punishment or the actual guilt of particular victims, which might stay the hand of other officers.

— As Tom Sayers was recently driving along the Holloway-road, near London, the wheel of his chaise came in contact with that of a cart, whose driver put his whip across Tom's shoulders. This was too much for the Champion: he alighted and promptly hauled the carman from his cart. The Jarvey rejoined by felling Tom to the ground. Hereupon the byestanders, recognizing Sayers, shouted: "Halloo, Tom, you have got hold of another Heenan!" The sound of Tom Sayers' name was enough for the carman, who quickly mounted his vehicle, and whopped his "Dobbin and drove away," evidently conscious that he had "caught a Tartar," but was not desirous to investigate further the peculiarities of his catch.

— Prince Lucien Bonaparte has rented a house in Brighton, England. It is his favorite place of residence in the British Isles.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 24.

$13,000	Tenn. 6s, 90	90¼	300	Mich. Cen. R.	73½
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	98¾	100	do	73⅜
5,000	do	99	400	do	73¼
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	81⅞	100	do s30	73
1,000	Ind. St. 5s	90½	50	do s60	72¾
1,000	Har. 2d M. Bds	96	23	M. So. & N. I. R.	23½
500	Ill. Cen. Bonds	95½	400	do	23⅝
2,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	60½	300	do	23¾
14,000	do	61	400	do b10	23¾
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	37	450	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	48
2,500	D.,L.&W.R.1stM.	100	10	Panama Railroad	126¼
5	Bank of State N.Y.	101	150	do	126
10	Bank of Commerce	101	6	Tol. & Wabash R.	12
7	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95¼	1100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	88½
5	Pacific M. S. Co	79½	100	do b60	89½
200	Bruns. City Ld. Co.	9	50	do	88⅝
167	New-York Cen. R.	84½	300	do	88¾
775	do	84⅝	50	do s10	88¾
900	do	84¾	100	do	88⅞
400	do b30	85	500	do	89
200	do b60	85⅛	100	do b10	89
150	do b20	85	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94¾
100	do b60	85½	1350	Galena & Chi. R.	82½
100	do s60	84½	200	do b10	82½
200	do	84⅞	150	do	82⅜
250	do s10	84⅞	50	do b30	82⅝
5	Second-avenue R.	98	900	do	82¼
100	Erie Railroad	29¾	50	do s60	82¼
50	do s30	29½	50	do s60	82
100	do	29⅞	2600	Clev. & Toledo R.	49
650	do b10	30	100	do b30	49½
1322	do	30	100	do b60	49¾
50	do s60	30	100	do b60	49½
25	do	30¼	100	do s10	49
150	do b10	30¼	100	do s30	48¾
100	Hudson River R.	59¾	100	do s30	48⅞
150	do b60	60¼	100	do b30	49⅜
500	do b3	60	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	83¾
100	do b30	60	300	do b60	84¼
600	Harlem Railroad	18⅞	50	do	83⅝
200	do	19	350	do	83½
200	Harlem R. Pref	47½	28	Chic.,Burln.&Q.R.	90
100	Reading Railroad	46¾	366	Milw. & Miss. R.	15
500	do	46⅞	99	do	15¼
400	do b60	47¾	325	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1½
100	do b10	47	84	do	1¼
50	do	47			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. St. 6s	82	50	M. S. & N I. R.	23½
4,000	do	81⅞	50	Galena & Chi. R.	81⅞
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	34	do	81¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	95¾	250	do b3	82
13,000	do	96	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	88½
12	Tradesmen's Bank	115	50	do s10	88½
5	Pacific M. S. Co	79½	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	48¾
300	N. York Cen. R. b30	85½	200	do	48⅝
100	do b60	85¼	200	do b30	49
150	Erie Railroad	30	100	Chic. & R. I. R. s10	83
100	do	29⅞	50	do	82⅞
100	do b30	30½	100	do	82¾
75	Mich. Cen. R	73¼	100	do b60	83½
50	do b10	73¼	320	Mil. & Miss. R.	15
100	do b30	73½	15	Chi.Bur. & Quin.R.	90
100	do	73	50	do b15	91
50	do b60	73½	200	La C. & Mil. R.	1½
50	do	72¾			

Friday, Aug. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues firm, with an improved demand to-day on outside orders. As these are mostly filled at the early Board, the speculators against the market come in as sellers at an abatement of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. from the top rates, and this sort of fight against the substantial upward course of prices has been going on for several days, and is especially marked in New-York Central, as the leading and most influential speculative security of the day. There were some further realizations this forenoon on Galena and Chicago by the *Bull* holders, and the stock was almost the only exception to the general advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent. at the early Board. At the Second Board some weakness was also shown in Chicago and Rock Island shares, the recent additional rise in which had been maintained with singular stubbornness. Both the Michigan stocks were firm and advancing, Central at one time selling as high as 73⅝, against 70 at the close on Wednesday. The demand also continued strong for Cleveland and Toledo, and the orders multiplied for the low-priced shares of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Toledo and Wabash, at an advance of $2 the share on each. The Bondholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi met yesterday, and unanimously adopted the plan for the purchase and reorganization of the Road, known as the "Bonded plan." They passed a resolution of confidence in the ability and integrity of the Receiver appointed by his Honor Judge Miller, (Isaac Seymour, Esq., of the Bank of North America,) and expressing a fear that his removal would be prejudicial to the interests of the bondholders and to the best interests of the Road. They also adopted a report of the Committee of Bondholders, who had conferred with a Committee of the City of Milwaukee, recommending that the city may receive the second-class preferred stock for their claim of $234,000 and interest, provided the city assent to the agreement within sixty days. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees and Attorneys to act for the subscribers to the agreement: John Catlin, Louis A. Von Hoffman, L. H. Meyer, William Scholl, Allan Campbell and John Wilkenson. There were strong and numerous orders at the early Board for New-York and Erie, which touched 30½, and for Illinois Central, which sold as high as 89 ⅌ cent., and there was an improved demand for Hudson and Harlem, at an advance of ½ ⅌ cent. on each. In State Stocks, a further rise was had on North Carolinas, while other descriptions were quiet. The Railway Bond dealings show no material change either way from yesterday.

After the printed sales this afternoon the demand for stocks again improved, and the closing bids on the Street were firm. For Rock Island 83 was bid, seller 30 days for 1,000 shares, and 30 for New-York and Erie. Galena and Chicago left off at the last printed sales 81⅞, and New-York Central 84⅝@84⅞ ⅌ cent. Compared with yesterday, the market closed about as follows, and with a firm tone:

	Thursday.	Friday.		Thursday.	Friday.
Central	84¼	84¾	Mich. Central	72	73
Erie	29⅛	30	Mich.South'n	23	23¼
Galena	82⅛	81⅝	Hudson	59	59¾
Rock Island	83¾	83	Harlem	18⅝	18⅞
Toledo	48⅜	48⅜	Reading	46⅜	46⅝
Illinois Cen	87⅜	88⅝	Panama	126	126

A few of the returns from the traffic over the Western lines for the third week in August were telegraphed to-day. They show another heavy increase over the business of last season, though comparing with relatively higher figures than earlier in the month. The Chicago and Burlington makes an increase of $28,000, the Galena and Chicago $15,600, and the Michigan Central $9,300.

The rates of Exchange for the European mail to-morrow are steady at 109⅞ on London, and f.5.14⅜ on Paris. The Sight rates are in proportion, with the difference of 60 days' interest. The timely arrival of $800,000 in Bullion from California yesterday has enabled exporters to make up a liberal outward shipment by the *Adriatic* and *Edinburgh*. The engagements count this afternoon about $1,650,000. The leading Stock firms report a good demand for Money on temporary loan, the rule of the Street on miscellaneous collateral being 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptions reported at 5 ⅌ cent on State security and 7 ⅌ cent. on speculative Stocks, where a few days' notice is stipulated for. In discounts we hear of no change. The Bank rule is 7 ⅌ cent., with occasional exceptions at 6 ⅌ cent., when the paper is of prime class, falling under 60 days.

The following was the day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Receipts	$297,600 00
Payments	267,063 90
Balance	5,992,976 82

Receipts for Customs $139,000.

Messrs. Seyton & Wainwright, Stock Brokers, No. 17 William-street, have prepared and published a careful and interesting chart of the fluctuations in Stocks on the New-York Exchange, from 1st January, 1854, to the month of July, 1860, copies of which they are now presenting to their friends. The Chart marks the ups and downs, by months, of five of the prominent speculative Stocks for six and a half years, viz.: New-York Central, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Galena & Chicago, and Chicago & Rock Island.

The Davenport *Gazette*, Iowa, says of the business on the new Mississippi and Missouri line:

"The freight business on the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad is steadily increasing. Almost daily an extra freight-train is run. On Saturday last sixty-five loaded cars came from the West, most of which were loaded with wheat. During the past week the number of loaded freight-cars crossing the bridge going East was two hundred and forty-four. By the register we see that one-fourth of them were loaded at this station. We noticed yesterday considerable freight (onions and wheat) being shipped to St. Louis by rail to Peoria, and then by steamer down the Illinois River to St. Louis. Time through inside of three days. Pound freights through are taken at 20c.@22c. ⅌ hundred."

BANKS IN STATE OF OHIO—AUG. 1.

Specie	$1,909,630 23
Eastern deposits	2,008,582 33
Notes of other Banks	1,120,686 83
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,555,540 70
Notes and bills discounted	11,431,440 68
State Stock Securities	1,582,305 47
Safety Fund—Bond and Mortgages	831,809 93
Real Estate and Personal Property	674,482 76
Checks and other cash items	100,539 73
Other resources	1,025,153 85
Total	$22,040,122 51
Capital Stock	$5,859,770 00
Safety Fund Stock	915,533 85
Permanent Reserved Fund	631,923 91
Circulation	8,381,122 00
Due to Banks and Brokers	814,736 97
Due to Depositors	4,670,811 71
Dividends unpaid	4,326 00
Contingent Fund and undivided profits	436,997 42
Discounts, interest, &c	238,702 23
Bills payable and Time-drafts	18,655 01
State Tax	6,052 83
Other liabilities	61,490 58
Total	$22,040,122 51

A meeting of the Directors of the Persse & Brooks Paper Works was held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Spruce-street, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Robert Soutter, President; Charles L. Frost, Treasurer, and Daniel H. McGee, Secretary.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$2,213,431	$2,811,247	$3,145,329
Thrown on market	2,412,813	2,844,527	3,217,509
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$39,857,953	$84,918,925	$76,078,476
Thrown on market	46,551,751	84,880,297	76,111,543

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	3,104	$1,339,133	149	$64,109	356	$122,503
Mf. of Cot'n	1,496	466,440	351	79,960	227	49,990
Mf. of Silk	1,073	911,730	36	25,886	73	47,194
Mf. of Flax	498	94,887	25	3,023	800	30,512
Miscellan's	462	154,938	24	5,223	110	6,182
Total	6,633	$2,967,128	585	$178,201	1,566	$250,381
		178,201				2,967,128
Total entered		$3,145,329	Total marketed			$3,217,509

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 24, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 10 bbls. Ashes; 19,858 bbls. Flour, 36,329 bush. Wheat, 111,766 bush. Corn, 372 bush. Rye, 388 bush. Oats, 285 pkgs. Provisions, and 331 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been purchased to the extent of 42 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX.—We have heard of sales of 1,800 ℔s. American yellow at 35½c.@36½c. ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at former prices.

COFFEE.—Rio has been more active—sales having been reported of a cargo of 3,000 bags on terms not ascertained, with 450 bags, in lots, at 14c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔. The transactions in other kinds have been confined to small lots, including 50 bags Laguayra, at 15½c., and 30 bags St. Domingo at 13½c. ⅌ ℔.

COPPER—Has been inactive at old prices.

COTTON—Has been rather quiet to-day, yet prices have been sustained. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ⅌ ℔	10¾	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔	12½	12¾	13	13¼

DYEWOOD—Sales have been reported of 260 tons St. Domingo Logwood, on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good inquiry prevails for low and medium grades of State and Western Flour, especially for extra State and shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio. These are not freely offered, as the principal holders anticipate an improvement in the market, and are not disposed to take the prices which buyers offer at present. Hence business has been somewhat restricted. We have heard of sales of 15,800 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; ; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 20; very inferior extra Ohio, @$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 40@$5 50, chiefly at $5 45 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ —
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 55	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 70
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 60

Southern Flour is inquired for at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 90 for very poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including Superfine at $5 10@$5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 750 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 40@$3 50 for Western, and $4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in moderate request, mainly at $4 25 for George's, ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are attracting moderate attention, and desirable lots are quoted very firm, including large No. 1 at $16 75@$17 ⅌ bbl. Salmon and Herring are quiet.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is moderate, and quotations are unchanged.

FRUIT—The current movements in foreign are restricted. Layer Raisins are selling, in lots, at $2 75@$2 77½, and Bunch at $2 65 ⅌ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, chiefly for export, and in part on speculation, at higher prices. Sales have been reported of 115,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 34; White Western, chiefly within a range of from $1 30@$1 35, the lower rate for very poor; amber Western, part very choice, at $1 30@$1 32; red Western, poor to prime, at $1 25@$1 29; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25; Racine Spring, $1 22; prime Chicago Spring, at $1 21; White Kentucky, part $1 45; and red Southern at $1 34, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been actively sought after, partly by shippers, and prices have advanced; sales have been made of 131,000 bushels at 62½c.@63½c., closing firmly at 63½c. for sound mixed Western; 68c. for yellow Western, and 70c. for white do. ⅌ bush. Other kinds continue inactive and nominal. Rye is in request at 76c.@77c. ⅌ bush.; sales 3,300 bushels. Barley has not varied; small lots of new State were sold at 70c.@72c. ⅌ bush. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 39c.@39½c.; Western at 38½c.@39½c., and State at 39½c.@40c. ⅌ bush. Other articles remain as last noticed.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 900 bales North River, within our former range.

HEMP.—Continues dull and nominal, as previously represented.

HIDES—The transactions this week have been to a fair extent. Dealers have purchased to supply their immediate necessities. Importers do not offer their stocks freely, as they prefer holding them until Fall. The receipts continue fair, and the market closes firm. The principal sales have been: 2,800 Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s, on private terms; 4,000 Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 3,000 Central American, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 1,300 Bogota, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 5,000 Tampico, 21 ℔s., at 18½c., 6 months; 1,800 City Slaughter, at 8c., cash.

HONEY—Has been unusually active, within a day or two. The demand has been mainly for lots wanted by shippers. We have heard of sales of about 600 tierces Cuba, in bond for export, at 57c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 70 bales last year's crop at 7c.@14c., ⅌ ℔.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 175 tons Scotch Pig at $22 50@$23 ⅌ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are inactive.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 70 ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in good request, including Galena, at $5 67½, and Foreign at $5 57½@$5 62½, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER.—The demand has been fair for sole during the week at, however, slightly easier rates. The receipts continue fair and the stock is well assorted. Messrs. Corse, Pratt & Co. advertise an auction sale of 10,000 sides for the 6th of September.

LIME.—Rockland—70c. for common and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, yet prices have been sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 25@$19 37½; new Prime at $14 12½; old Mess at $19; and old Prime at $13@$13 12½, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive. Lard is in fair request at steady rates; sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in moderate demand at former prices; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers, at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 12c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in fair demand at 7c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 80 tcs., at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS.—Sales have been reported to-day, of 700 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅞c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; with 400 boxes Havana, at from 6¾c.@7⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of only 12,000 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The demand has been moderate; prices, however, have been supported.

TOBACCO—Adverse crop accounts from the West have encouraged buyers to purchase Kentucky more freely; 114 hhds. have been disposed of, at 5c.@12c. ⅌ ℔. The transactions in other kinds include 272 cases Seed Leaf, at 4c.@15c.; with 159 bales Sagua on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 21½c.@21¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room is taken as fast as it is offered, enabling shipowners to obtain very full rates. To-day their extreme firmness has had the effect of restricting engagements, yet enough freight was secured to show the upward tendency of rates. For Liverpool the shipments included some lots of Flour, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 42,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 12d.; some Corn, at 11½d. ⅌ bushel; 10 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.; with, by steamer, 500 pkgs. Butter and 1000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, there were taken 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; the quotation for Grain is 12d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, in shipper's bags, at 10½d. ⅌ bush.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ISABELLA QUINN, who formerly lived with Mr. Charles Goodyear, in New-Haven, Conn.; supposed to be now living in New-York. If she calls upon Mr. LEWIS, No. 62 4th-av., she will hear of something to her advantage.

DON'T FAIL TO BE ON THE BOAT ON SATURDAY EVENING. METAMORA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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TO ADVERTISERS.—THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.—The CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER has now attained a Weekly Circulation of 65,000, and is rapidly increasing. It is indisputably the best advertising medium in the West. Contracts may be made with
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.
JOHN HOOPER & CO., Times Building.
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J. W. GRAY,
Editor and Proprietor, Cleveland, Oho'

CORKS AT FACTORY PRICES—MADE BY machinery, of fine quality and at very low prices; all sizes on hand or made to order; corkwood and granulated cork, to pack fruit in. for sale low, by
S. W. SMITH & CO., No. 43 Centre-st.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK.

The seventh edition of THE TEXT-BOOK for 1860 is now ready.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Political Text-Book for 1860.—We have received from the publishers, Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland, a copy of the Political Text Book which they have just issued. An examination of it convinces us that it will constitute an invaluable auxiliary to all who desire to familiarize themselves with the history of political parties and the records of distinguished statesmen.—*Fredonia (N. Y.) Censor.*

Political Text Book for 1860.—This is the title of a book just published by The Tribune Association, and edited by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland, Esqs. It is decidedly the most complete and useful political text book ever published for general use. The title does not indicate one quarter of the contents of the book. No political man, after buying one, would part with it for many times its cost if he could not get another.—*Mirror, Lyons, Iowa.*

Great Political Text-Book for 1860.—The greatest political text-book for this year has just been issued by H. Greeley and J. F. Cleveland. It contains the fullest and most complete collection of facts bearing on the pending Presidential contest.—*Furnace, Ironton, Mo.*

Political Text-Book.—The above must be a valuable book, and should be in the hands of every voter who wishes to vote understandingly. Send on to the *Tribune* Building, New-York, and get the book.—*Register, Shamokin, Pa.*

To Politicians.—A political text-book, compiled by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland, has been issued from the New-York *Tribune* Office, containing such information as every voter ought to have in his possession, and such as no active politician can successfully work without.—*Gazette, Cedar Falls, Iowa.*

So large an aggregate of current political information was never before embodied in a single volume, and it should be everywhere circulated and read.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.*

"The Political Text-Book" is a volume issued by the Tribune Association, and compiled by Horace Greeley and J. F. Cleveland. As a text-book or index of reference, it is inimitable in style, economy of space, variety of information, and, as far as we could judge, accuracy of detail. It contains the vote for Presidents for twenty years, several votes in Congress on Constitutional and important subjects, and every division necessary to be referred to in the issues now pending in the Union. It will be equally useful, as far as facts and figures go, to all the speakers at all the sides in the present multiform scrimmage; nor while it is in the hands of one can it be dispensed with by his opponents.

The price (one dollar) is far below par, when we consider the immense amount and variety of matter compressed in its pages, and the extraordinary labor and systematizing skill that must have been expended on collecting, collating and economizing its materials.
The Phœnix, N. Y.

A Political Text Book for 1860.—We have received from Horace Greeley & Co., through Ingram & Bragg, a work with the above title. Its value as a "Political Text Book" cannot be over-estimated.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Political Text Book for 1860.—The editors of the *Tribune* have just published a book with the above title. It is just the thing for working politicians—young and old. It embraces a complete collection of facts bearing upon this Presidential contest, with a record of all the Congressional caucuses, National Conventions, Platforms, &c.—*Republican, Tunkhannock, Pa.*

The Troy *Times* says of it:

"No one desiring to be thoroughly informed respecting the issues of this campaign, and the position of candidates, and of prominent public men in reference to them, should fail to procure it."

The New-York *Dispatch* says:

"The *Text Book* must command an enormous circulation, for, since the foundation of the Government, a similar *resume* of current political doctrine has never been published. Politicians—Democratic and Republican—will find it of essential service as a work of reference. Its tables of elections since 1836 are invaluable, and worth the price charged for the volume."

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says:

"It is just such a book as should be in the hands of every intelligent man of the country, that he may learn for himself and be prepared to inform others as to the great issues involved in the present campaign. Its history of National Conventions and Platforms from the year of 1830 to the present, showing the gradual development of political sentiments in this country is especially interesting, and alone worth the price of the volume."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

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For Table of Contents see the *Tribune* of to-day.

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ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK, NO. 6.—10,000 copies issued the first month of its publication. It contains some sixty tunes and hymns, mostly new, and many of them superior to anything yet published. Price 8 cents—$5 per hundred.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, Publisher,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

THE CONNECTICUT WIDE-AWAKE SONGSTER—Edited by John W. Hutchinson, assisted by Benjamin Jepson. The latest and best of the Campaign Songsters. Price 10 cents. Published by O. HUTCHINSON, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITH A FAMILY, would take one or two children to board; they will meet with the best of care. References given and required. Apply for two days at No. 132 8th-st., Clinton-place, Rooms No. 3.

BOARDING.—NO. 199 TENTH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, in suites, or separately, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. House first-class and location desirable.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 44 (new No. 54) West 23d-st.

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BOARD.—A LADY ENGAGED IN BUSINESS wishes board in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; terms about $5; would prefer Clinton, State or Henry sts. Address M., Box No. 3,887 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also a room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN: FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen; a large bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished and pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. ferries, can be had for $20, gas and fuel included. Address, with reference, H. M. A., Box 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, BY A young man, with good reference, full board in some private family, or where there are but few boarders; within five minutes' walk of the corner of Fulton and Clinton sts. Address, stating terms, &c., MARTIN, at the Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having a large and handsomely furnished room on the second floor, would rent it to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. No. 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms in third story; also, a handsome suite of rooms, unfurnished, on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET has recently changed proprietors, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished; small families and single gentlemen can now secure pleasant rooms for the Winter by immediate application, where they can enjoy home comforts in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Table good, and private to those who wish it. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY HAVING a large front room to spare in their new and pleasantly-situated house in Bedford-av., 6th door northwest from Myrtle-av., wishes to let the same, with partial board, to two single gentlemen. Terms will be moderate. The family are musical, and also speak German. Location within a block of two lines of cars from Fulton Ferry.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also single rooms, with or without private table, at No. 49 Lafayette-place. Gentlemen or families now in the country, desiring to secure the best of home comforts, may address, previous to Sept. 4, W. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in Brooklyn by a gentleman, for himself, wife, two sons and a daughter. Must be commodious and reasonable and pleasantly located on the West side of Fulton and North of Montague streets. Address EASTERN, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young man desires partial board (breakfast and tea with dinner on the Sabbath,) with a private family, living in a quiet pleasant street, and within one mile of either the Wall-st. or South Ferry; terms to be moderate. Address T. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A MEDIUM-SIZED comfortable room, between 14th and 23d sts., west side, not below 6th-av. Breakfast only required. Address, stating terms and location, C. C., Box No. 2,193 Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 54 WEST 36TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with board—private table. House first-class and neighborhood unexceptionable.

APARTMENT AND BOARD WANTED—BY a single gentleman, in a private house in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—This house, on Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea, has been entirely refurnished, and offers to families a quiet sea-side home for the Summer months. Access three times a day by steamers LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND LIGHT, ALICE PRICE, and TAMINEND, from foot of Robinson-st. Shooting, fishing, crabbing, and sailing, unexceled. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
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SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DR. THOMAS, HAVING RETURNED FROM his Southern and Western tour, will resume his expositions of the Scriptures of the Prophets and Apostles on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Room No. 5. His rule of interpretation is *to admit nothing as proved which is not in harmony with authentic history, and in accordance with the teaching of both the Old and the New Testaments.* This rule excludes the dogmas of all the creeds and sects of the so-called "Religious World."

PREACHING IN THE VICINITY OF SEVERAL CLOSED CHURCHES AND OF THE 5TH-AV. AND OTHER HOTELS.—The Presbyterian Church, (formerly in Stanton-st.,) Rev. F. Sanderson, pastor, will worship during the erection of their up-town edifice, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Rev. A. McClelland, Pastor. Divine worship will be resumed, D. V., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Aug. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. P. S.—Prayer meetings on THURSDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock, to which all are invited in Christian love.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) PREACH in Tilford Hall, 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 2 P. M. The evening meeting for inquiry into the points of difference between Protestants and Romanists, will be continued at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Is the Bible a sufficient rule of Faith and Practice?* All interested are respectfully invited.

NORFOLK-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. J. Stickney Haskell, of Nebraska City, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-denial and Cross-bearing*; and Rev. W. Kennaday, the boy preacher, will preach in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, with the voice, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco, California, will preach in the morning and evening.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (LATE IN Broome st.,) worshipping in the Hall on the Northwest corner of 33d st. and 8th av. (Entrance in 33d st.) Service TO-MORROW, August 26th at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker. Seats free, and strangers welcome.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, ON FULTON-av. near Hoyt-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Jesse Brush, of Susquehannah, Penn. Preaching in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. A. R. Thompson, formerly of Staten Island, now of Bridgeport, Conn.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, on State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. Washington Gladden, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sermon in the EVENING to young people. Subject—*How to Prolong Life.* Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MR. L. JUDD PARDEE will occupy the desk at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday, Aug. 26) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for the evening—*The Harmonic Blending of Science and Religion.* Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

REV. H. W. RUGG, OF EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, at their place of worship, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 26. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—REV. ROBERT McCartee, D. D., Pastor. Rev. A. R. Macoubrey will preach in this Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—NINTH-st., corner of Avenue B. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Camp-meeting Love Feast at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. Edward C. Lewis, of Western New-York, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, minister. On SUNDAY, the 2d day of September, services will be resumed in the Chapel, Trenor Hall, 34th-st. and Broadway. Special notice next week.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. The Hon. and Rev. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. J. B. Hagany, will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 26th at 3 P. M.—*The Issues and the Candidates of the Presidential Campaign.* At 7½ P. M.—*Negro Suffrage.* Platform at each meeting free to all.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPBL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited; seats free.

REV. DR. ABEL STEVENS WILL PREACH in the Central M. E. Church, in 7th-av., near corner of 14th-st, TO-MORROW, the 26th inst., in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TOMORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. S. Janes. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, UNIVERSITY Place corner of Tenth st. Public worship, every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

PILGRIM CHURCH—WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Wm. Penn Hammond. Seats free. Public invited.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. Henry L. Edwards.

REV. DR. A. STEVENS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

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IMPORTANT TO STRANGERS
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CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
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A NEW STYLE OF TRAVELING GOODS,
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Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
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VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
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AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

MME. DEMOREST'S MAGASSIN DES MODES, NO. 473 BROADWAY.—Grand opening of Imported Parris Fashions on MONDAY, Sept. 3, presenting a brilliant display of patterns of new and recherche designs for Basques, Sleeves, Waists, Mantles, Jackets, &c., and children's designs in great variety. Branches—Nos. 320 Canal-st., and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; also, in all the principal cities of the Union. Send for Fall Circulars.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

KILLIKINICK.
THE GENUINE CELEBRATED KILLIKINICK
SMOKING TOBACCO.
NOTICE.

In consequence of the many imitations of the "Killikinick" brand of Smoking Tobacco, buyers will please notice that none is genuine without my signature and label on each ball. M. MOORE, Lynchburgh, Va.

Orders received for the above celebrated brand of Smoking Tobacco by JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
No. 46 Water-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID — SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by two respectable young women—one to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as plain seamstress; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 178 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A, 3d floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant girl, a situation to mind children, or make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 380 1st-av., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as good cook, bread, biscuit and pie baker, and washing and ironing; would do general housework; is an excellent chambermaid and waitress and good laundress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; good reference. No objection to country; wages no object. A small girl wants a place to mind children. Call at No. 149, 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A MOST OBLIGING Scotch Protestant young woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; understands each capacity thoroughly. Best of references. No objections to the country. Wages no object. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman in City or country as meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing. Also, a nice girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and plain sewer; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by a respectable, active girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer and excellent baker; or would do general housework in City or country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $7 to $8. Also, a thorough chambermaid and waitress, who can take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation in a private family of not more than three members, to do general housework or plain sewing; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good City references; a steady home wanted. Can be seen for three days at No. 368 8th-av., back room, top floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small family; has good reference; a good home more of an object than high wages. Call at No. 185 Greene-st., near Bleecker, third floor, in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid. Inquire at Mrs. Pryor's, Manhattanville, for MARGARET LYNCH.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., in the rear.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman and groom; has the best of references from his last place; he is a good driver, and also understands the care of horses perfectly. Address A. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family—the man as principal gardener or coachman, the woman as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress; is a first-rate hand at milk and butter. Address A. B. A., Box 200 *Times* office, for two days. Best of reference.

AS HOSTLER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man to take care of horses in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS HOSTLER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man to take care of horses, in the City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A respectable Scotchman, a carpenter by trade, wants a situation as porter, to make boxes, or to do the jobbing in a factory, or any other respectable employment in a store or factory. Can write a good hand and can give good reference. Address D. R., No. 336 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man wants a situation as porter in a store, or to drive an express wagon; good reference given if required. Address, for two days, L. B., Box. No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—A YOUNG MAN IS desirous of a situation in the country, or would go South; is a carpenter by trade, and understands the care and management of horses; would be willing to make himself generally useful, so as to give his employer satisfaction, and can furnish good recommendations. Address J. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an English Protestant, with the best of City reference, either in the City or country. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 5 doors east of Broadway.

AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Wanted, a situation as such by a competent single man; City reference given. Address J. H., No. 170 3d-av., corner 17th-st., New-York.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, with a small family, as farmer; has long practical experience in the business; has the best of recommendations as to capability, sobriety and industry, from his last employer, where he has lived for five years as farmer and manager. Address D. W. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—THE ADVERTISER, for many years engaged in the above business, (for some time past in the exclusive stationery,) desires a situation either to travel or otherwise. Reference given to present employers. Address S. F. POOR, care Bradley & Webb, No. 135 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A PHONOGRAPHIC SHORT-HAND WRITER, (capable of reporting most speakers verbatim,) would like to connect himself with a newspaper, or act as amanuensis in a lawyer's office; would go South or West. Address A. B. CAPRON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER having had several years' experience in Birmingham (England) wholesale houses, is desirous of obtaining a situation. Address N., box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO JEWELERS.
WANTED,
GIRLS TO MAKE FANCY CHAINS.
Apply at No. 72 Spring-st.

A BOY.—SMART BOY WANTED—ONE WELL acquainted with strawing up crockery. None other need apply. JAMES M. SHAW, No. 25 Duane-st.

A COAL-OIL MAKER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate coil-oil maker and refiner; to one thoroughly competent (none other need apply) steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to G. S. ADAMS, Room No. 5 Trinity Building.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A Protestant young man as groom and coachman, to go a short distance in the country. None need apply unless well recommended by their last employers. Address A., Box No. 1,150 Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED—A MIDDLE aged Protestant woman, competent to do all kinds of work required in a moderate-sized family, including sewing. One who wants a permanent home in a village near this city may address H. R., Box No. 1557 P. O., with reference and requirements.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF September, that can command a good paying Western trade, and is acquainted with the dry goods and clothing business. Communications confidential. Address J. B. & C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAE WHO IS perfectly competent to do the washing and ironing of a private family. None other need apply. Call, with references, at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, or during the day at No. 120 Chambers-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE SMALL families can obtain Board at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a beautiful river a short distance south of Long Branch. Facilities for bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN find first-class board at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from the City by the Hudson River Railroad. House two minutes' walk from dépôt, overlooking river and creek. Call on or address E. GULICK, Spuyten Duyvil.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—Four or five persons can find first-class board, with a fine view of the Hudson, by applying to E. K. MOTT, Tarrytown, Westchester County.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st., N. Y. Conducted on the European plan; having all the appointments of the best hotels—clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance and moderate charges.
S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 40th-st. The above house is now in complete repair for Fall and Winter business. Families and single persons returning from the country will do well by making this their first call before engaging board.
JOHN R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE EXPERIMENTÉE DÉSIRE d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou pour avoir soin d'un enfant. Elle a l'habitude de voyager; parle bien Anglais; elle est (Protestante) elle est bonne couturière en robes, &c., &c., et sait bien blanchir et liage fin. Elle peut fournir les meilleurs recommandations de la place dans laquelle est onze mois. Elle quittera sa famille que pour aller a Californie. Addressez par lettres, comme elle est hors de la ville, jusques Septembre, No. 126 East 10th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH ASSURANCE—WORKING THE ORACLE—

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—THE ROBBER'S WIFE—HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th inst., passed Cape Race on Thursday, and her advices have been briefly telegraphed from that point. The news is four days later than that brought by the *Arabia*, at Boston, and is of an interesting character. It is stated now, in contradiction to previous reports, that the English intend to land fifteen hundred men in Syria; but whether this force is to act in concert with the French or merely to protect British subjects, the telegram does not say. Naples had been declared in a state of siege, in preparation, no doubt, for GARIBALDI's anticipated attack. The daring Italian Chief had in person entered the Capital of his enemy to hold council with the revolutionary leaders. There is a report current that Austria will so far forget the obligations imposed upon her by the treaty of Villafranca as actively to oppose the progress of the Italian Revolution in Naples; but we can scarcely credit the statement. She has, however, demanded explanation from Piedmont of that part of GARIBALDI's letter to the King, in which he says that he means ultimately to free Venetia. In consequence of these warlike rumors there had been a slight decline in Consols.

The Imperial firman to the people of Syria, accompanied by the proclamation of FUAD PASHA, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, mention of which has been made in our foreign advices, appears elsewhere. It is stated that the multitude who listened to its reading at Beyrout, received it, contrary to the usual custom, in perfect silence.

Our correspondent at Valparaiso furnishes us with intelligence to the 18th of July. The weather on the Coast of Chili had been very stormy, and much damage had been done among the shipping, the principal sufferers being Americans. On Sunday, the 8th, St. Peter's Day was celebrated at Valparaiso. St. Peter is the patron saint of the fishermen, and an effigy representing that individual, bearing his keys, was borne from the cathedral to the beach, and thence upon the water, with the ceremonies incident to the usages of Roman Catholic countries. The exhibition was condemned by the Press of Valparaiso as being behind the age. The Archbishop's Vicar had issued a circular calling for subscriptions in aid of the Pope in his present troubles, but the "material" responses had been very unsatisfactory. At Talcahuana a spirited celebration of the 4th of July took place, at the head of which was Mr. BLAKEY, the United States Consul.

An arrival at New-Orleans puts us in possession of advices from Northern Mexico later than previously received. A *conducta* had arrived at Tampico, with $2,600,000 in specie. Guadalajara was still in a state of siege, and MIRAMON had not succeeded in escaping from the beleaguering Liberals, who were rapidly concentrating around the Capital, and expected to be in a condition to make a demonstration against that point about the 10th September. The late drouth had been very severe in Northern Mexico.

The Pony Express arrived at St. Josephs, Mo., on Thursday night, with advices from San Francisco to the 11th inst. The steamer for the Isthmus left San Francisco on the morning of the 11th, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board 230 passengers and $1,030,000 in treasure, of which nearly a million was destined for this City. There had been no change to notice in business matters. Money was quoted easy for the steamer, Political matters still engrossed attention, to the exclusion of almost everything else. The line between the Douglas and the Breckinridge wings of the Democracy was daily becoming more clearly defined, the County Committees throughout the State, so far as heard from, being about equally divided. A decided gain in the Douglas sentiment is evidenced.

The Prince of Wales reached Montreal yesterday in the midst of a torrent of rain, which was so severe as to induce the postponement of the grand ceremonial of the landing and reception until to-day, to the great disappointment of thousands who had assembled from the surrounding country. The usual salutes and other demonstrations of welcome greeted the arrival of the royal party. To-day, after the grand reception, the Prince will proceed immediately to the Crystal Palace, which he will open formally—after which, he will inaugurate the great Victoria Bridge with imposing ceremonies. The preparations for the grand illumination and fireworks to-night are on the most magnificent scale—the anxiety to excel Quebec in the splendor of the Prince's reception, inducing an immense outlay.

Senator DOUGLAS, on his way South, arrived at Baltimore yesterday, and left again in the evening for Norfolk, Va., where he designs to address the citizens to-day. There was no demonstration on his arrival at, and departure from, Baltimore. It is understood that he will visit several places in North Carolina before he returns.

The Wide-Awake Central Committee had a stormy session last evening. A number of new delegates were admitted, and all the business previously transacted was annulled. An entirely new organization was effected.

The proceedings of the American Institute of Instruction, in session at Boston, are interesting. On Wednesday the discussion of the subject of Calisthenics and Gymnastics was resumed, and their introduction as a portion of the exercises of the schools was generally approved. In the afternoon Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL, of Brown University, delivered a lecture on the Relation of Education to Labor, which was followed by a discussion of the question—"Has purely intellectual culture a tendency to promote good morals?" In the evening the Institute listened to a lecture on the general subject of Education by Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE, of Hartford, Conn.

Interesting notes of religious movements in various quarters will be found in the TIMES this morning, together with an exposition of the spirit of the religious Press.

The "Wherry Man," Mr. D. N. MARTIN, yesterday had a public reception and dinner tendered him at the Water-Cure establishment in Laight-street, on which occasion he gave a detailed account of his singular voyage from Boston to this City. The dinner was characteristic, being wholly vegetables and fruits.

The case of the United States against the captain and mate of the alleged slave brig *Achorn*, was, yesterday, decided by United States Commissioner MORELL. Both the prisoners were discharged, the Commissioner failing to find evidence of guilt sufficient to warrant him in holding the vessel, or to sustain the officers of the United States in seizing her.

The Stock market displayed increased firmness of demand yesterday, and prices were, with one or two exceptions, higher than on Thursday. The New-York and Erie and New-York Central shares and the Scrip shares and Construction Mortgages of the Illinois Central were in large request. The market for money continues fairly active at 6 per cent. on temporary loan, and 7 per cent. on discounts. Exchanges steady at 109¼ on London; f.5.14⅜ on Paris. There is a good export demand for Bullion, and the receipt of $800,000 from California yesterday, and about $850,000 in addition were taken for shipment to-day.

Higher prices were obtained for desirable lots of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, which were generally in lively request. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were likewise Cotton, Whisky, Hay, Hops, with the principal kinds of Metals, Oils, and Naval Stores. Hides and Leather were inquired for. Cuba Honey was unusually active. Rio Coffee attracted more attention. Freights were very firm. Nothing really new has transpired in other branches of business.

Too Civil by Half.

Travelers in China report of that unique and interesting country that it is the custom of the people when they entertain strangers to make them a little speech in praise of the various dishes set before them, and to urge their guests with repeated and most pressing arguments to that great duty of eating their dinners which in other lands is commonly performed under the silent stress of an inward law. A mandarin is not content to offer you a puppy-steak or a rat-soup; but he eloquently and forcibly entreats you to fill yourself with food, and not unfrequently pushes his importunities to the point of cramming a quantity of rice or meat into your mouth, and patting it off at the edge with a chop-stick, as masons pat off mortar with a trowel.

We have never heretofore put much faith in these stories, but the extraordinary fashion in which Mayor WOOD, or Mayor WOOD's man in his master's name, has set about arguing the Prince of Wales into New-York, somewhat staggers our skepticism. Of course it is not to be rashly taken for granted that an average Mandarin has no more sense than an average Mayor, and we may still give the Chinese the benefit of a doubt. Mayor WOOD, as we all know, has determined to save the Prince of Wales from the Common Council. The Councilmen had the Japs all to themselves, and the Mayor was scarcely better off than the poor little lion whom the child compassionated in the picture of "Daniel in the den," because his chance of getting a bit of prophet seemed so very small. Now, the tables are to be turned, and the Mayor goes to work with might. BOOLE and VAN TINE had hardly reached Niagara on their way to the spoil, when the Mayor's man was arranging his interview with royalty at Quebec, and "pushing the invitation" of the City, as the *Herald* was kind enough to inform us, "with great ability." For a day or two it seemed to be a little uncertain whether the Prince could be forced to open his mouth, and let Heaven and FERNANDO fill it; indeed, THOMPSON (the Mayor's man is called THOMPSON, and spells his name in the same way with Mrs. Toodle's hypothetical son-in-law) began to grow impertinent, and to threaten that he would be off and leave the Prince to manage his own affairs if things were not made straight. But the Duke of Newcastle, and the other noble warders of the royal youth, growing alarmed at the attitude of THOMPSON, took a better view of their position, and on Thursday morning they came to terms. They assembled and met together, those wary British peers, alone with THOMPSON in a council-hall, and for fifteen mortal minutes listened to a speech from the public orator of New-York! Words cannot adequately express our regret at being unable to lay a *verbatim* report of this effusion before our readers. Our special correspondent, however, telegraphed to us yesterday a summary which enables us to form some conception of its nature. THOMPSON expatiated, we are told, on the importance, the influence, the position of New-York, and on the interest which its people feel in the Queen of England and in her princely son. Could the Prince hesitate for a moment to accept the invitation of so great a City which was so agog to look at him? "Eat fish, the fish is fat, and white, and well stiffened." "Eat pig, the pig loves to be roasted, and being roasted, pants to be eaten." Of course the Prince never knew till THOMPSON told him all about it, that New-York is a City of considerable size, and likely to play no inconspicuous part in the history of the world; that the people of New-York entertain a decent regard for all exalted stations worthily filled, and will always be glad to see and do honor to all well-conducted personages of foreign fame who may honor them with a visit. It needed the eloquence of THOMPSON to impress all this upon the cross mind of an effete British aristocracy, and we trust that all New-Yorkers will appreciate, as it deserves, the tact of their Chief Magistrate in touting for guests, and the grace with which his Excellency's touters discharge their pleasing duty.

For THOMPSON did not confine himself to a bird's-eye view of New-York, its commerce and its population. He had the abominable Councilmen in mind, and was determined to disjoint in time the intrusive noses of BOOLE and VAN TINE. He "pledged the Mayor," we are told, "to keep from the Prince all annoying and intrusive attentions, and to give him just such a welcome accompanied by only such festivities as might be entirely agreeable." Fancy the delight and astonishment of the effete aristocrats at this language! Of course, the Prince had fully expected that when he came to New-York, the Mayor would hand him over to the tender mercies of the Aldermanic tormentors; that he would be driven from the Central Park to the Battery in a hospital hack, with demons in yellow gloves and white hats; that he would be carried to Blackwell's Island, and fed with bad sandwiches in the City Hall; and advertised at the theatres, and generally guyed, set upon and harassed to make a Councilmanic holiday. THOMPSON reassures him. THOMPSON "pledges the Mayor" to protect the innocent heir of England. BOOLE shall not embrace him. VAN TINE shall not make a tour of the Institutions with him. The Mayor will stand between him and harm. As who should publicly and officially make proclamation to all the world, "New-York is a city of cannibals, an axenious, inhospitable land, a sort of Terra del Fuego, where all strangers are subjected to the most unheard of tortures, but if the Prince will only be so kind, so good, so obliging as to put his trust in the stalwart heart and sturdy arm of FERNANDO, the ruler of this hideous and horrible horde, he may come and see us and enjoy himself just as he likes, and go away again whole and unharmed."

Our Municipal Government has conferred many favors upon us, and contributed greatly alike to our comfort at home and our fame abroad. It has culminated, we think, in this matter. The Mayor, in virtue of his superior rank, has transcended all previous efforts of his humbler associates in office. The Duke of Newcastle, in his reply to THOMPSON, proved the utter inadequacy of an effete aristocracy to compete even in eloquence with the chosen of a free people. The Prince, he said in substance, would come to New-York like a private traveler, stop at a hotel, call for what he wanted, and pay his bills when he went away. He would be very happy to see all that the Mayor of the City had to show him, but if he had a weakness it was for a ball,—and though of course he didn't mean to ask for anything in particular, still the more pretty women and the fewer Aldermen he saw, the more pleased he would be. In short, the Duke in the most disgustingly sensible way, said the most stupidly sensible things, and it has even occurred to us, in glancing over his language, that if THOMPSON had never made his fifteen minutes' speech, never praised the charms, nor denounced the nuisances of New-York, the Prince of Wales would still have gratified an enlightened wish of his own to visit the American metropolis. However, his Royal Highness has gained something from THOMPSON's visit, which he might not have learned from a quiet invitation tendered him in the ways usual with people who respect themselves and their guests.

As the Duke of Newcastle very justly observed after THOMPSON had got through with him, "the Americans are a very great people, and certainly a very strange one."

Mr. Douglas and the Republicans.

In several of his public speeches recently, as well as during his debate with Mr. LINCOLN in Illinois, Mr. DOUGLAS has referred to the fact, that, while the Lecompton Constitution was pending in Congress, the Republicans voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment,—as a proof that they had abandoned their theory of Congressional power over the Territories, and had adopted his principle of Popular Sovereignty in its stead. We find some interesting statements of fact on this point in a speech made by Senator WILSON at Bangor, Me., a few days since, in reply to Mr. DOUGLAS, from which we make the following extract:

> "Mr. DOUGLAS boastfully claimed yesterday that he 'employed' the Republicans to aid him in carrying out popular sovereignty and defeating the Lecompton Constitution; he charges that the Republicans *abandoned their principles*, and adopted Popular Sovereignty," and he asked if any Republican could deny that?
>
> The Republicans never abandoned their great doctrine of the power and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories; the Republicans did not accept Popular Sovereignty *as a principle*; they were in a minority in both Houses of Congress; they were powerless to affirm or reject any measure; the Lecompton Constitution, making Kansas a Slave State, was pending; they knew that the people of Kansas, by at least ten thousand majority, were opposed to that product of fraud and trickery. A few South Americans on the one side, and Anti-Lecompton Democrats on the other, proposed that the plan prepared by Mr. CRITTENDEN, to refer that Constitution to the people of Kansas, should be agreed upon *as a compromise*.
>
> Conference meetings were held, pledges given to defeat the Lecompton Slave Constitution, if we would, *without any concession of principle*, unite in the support of Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition—a proposition which could in no event pass the Senate. The Crittenden bill, with our united votes, could not pass, but the pledge was made by a few Americans from the South, and twenty-four Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the House, that they would stand firm and defeat the Lecompton Constitution. Knowing that the people of Kansas would vote that Constitution down, even if it should pass the Senate, of which there was no probability, the Republicans accepted the pledges tendered, and voted for the 'Crittenden-Montgomery bill,' which failed, as they knew it would, in the Senate.
>
> The South Americans, true to their plighted faith, stood firm, but one-half of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats violated their plighted word of honor, and voted for the English swindle. In that hour of apostacy, rumor said that DOUGLAS himself wavered, and was only saved from supporting the 'English bill' by the iron will and inflexible resolution of the lamented BRODERICK. This was our position; we never wavered or faltered in regard to our great central idea; *but we were pledged to freedom, and we could with perfect consistency accept any reasonable plan to save Kansas from becoming a Slave State.* That was Mr. DOUGLAS' view then, and he was frank enough to say so. While that measure was pending, Mr. DOUGLAS said to me in the Senate Chamber that '*it was a slander to say that the Republicans were abandoning their principle of Congressional prohibition*;' that '*if such a charge should be made against them in his presence he would denounce it.*' Great was my surprise, then, when I read in the public press that Mr. DOUGLAS, in debate with Mr. LINCOLN, had made the charge which he told me he would proclaim untrue if made in his presence. When Mr. DOUGLAS returned to Washington in the Winter of 1859, I said to him in substance that we had fought together the Lecompton battle; that we had often held consultations in regard to that matter; and that I felt bound in honor to hold sacred what transpired in that great contest, of a personal character; but I felt indignant when I saw that he had made a charge against the Republicans which he knew to be unjust, and which he had declared to me he would repel if made in his presence. He said that 'LINCOLN pressed him so hard he had to take that position to save himself.' As LINCOLN is pressing him very hard now, I suppose he is again making the charge to save himself."

This statement does not place the action of Mr. DOUGLAS in this matter in an enviable light. No man knows better than he that the Republicans did not abandon the *principle* of Congressional sovereignty over the territories, by consenting to waive it on that occasion. There was great danger that the Lecompton Constitution would be accepted by Congress, and Slavery thus fastened upon Kansas, in spite of the popular will. The Administration was exerting all its power to accomplish that result. The Senate was eager for it in spite of the opposition of Mr. DOUGLAS, who was powerless to prevent the passage of the bill in that body. In the House the Republicans resisted it, and were aided by the South Americans and a portion of Mr. DOUGLAS' friends. The amendment proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN and adopted by Mr. MONTGOMERY, provided that the question should be submitted to the people, and that Kansas should be admitted to the Union *with or without Slavery*, as the people might decide. For this amendment the Republicans voted,—some of them hesitating to do so,—not so much because it would imply an abandonment of their principles, or because it might pledge them to the admission of a Slave State. But these doubts were overruled,—partly by a supreme regard for the practical salvation of Kansas and the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution, and partly by the assurances of Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends, that their action should not be construed into an abandonment of their position. The object which both had n view was accomplished. The Lecompton Constitution was defeated, and Slavery was practically and forever excluded from the soil of Kansas.

Under these circumstances it is neither just nor honorable in Mr. DOUGLAS, either to reproach the Republicans with their vote, or to misrepresent it as a concession on their part to him and his political principles. He must know that the Republicans have never been pledged to exclude evey new State from the Union on account of Slavery, nor to exercise, under all circumstances and in every case, the power which they regard Congress as possessing, to exclude Slavery by positive legislation from the Federal Territories. They will be governed in their action on both subjects far more by a regard for practical results—for the necessities and emergencies of the hour—than by abstract theories on points of constitutional law.

Our Schools and Seminaries—Marked Progress in Instruction.

If the progress of civilization needed an index, a very significant one might be found in the educational announcements which figure at this season in the columns of the TIMES. Schools for males and for females, for adults and for children; schools classical, mathematical and commercial; schools rustic, and schools urban; day-schools, boarding-schools, academies, institutes and seminaries;—there is no conceivable form or system of education which is not offered to a knowledge-seeking public.

If the parent cares to retain the scholar among the salutary influences of home, the City abounds not only in the gratuitous establishments opened by the wise policy of the State, with a scheme of study extending from the alphabet to the differential calculus, but in private academies of high standing, where teaching is reduced to an art, and where speciliaties of every sort may be pursued under the happiest auspices, and without extravagant cost. Should boarding-schools be preferred, they may be found at all prices, at all distances from the City, offering on the one hand the advantage of seclusion, and on the other the convenience of proximity to town,—this guaranteeing especial devotion to practical education; that vaunting its military police and discipline; another much renowned for success in the cultivation of the classics; and still another famed for its attention to the exact sciences.

If a young lady be the proposed student, the room for selection is no less ample. From the Academy, where a thorough preparation for the arduous career of a teacher, and a situation after graduation, are among the temptations held out, to the fashionable finishing-school, where each lovely pupil is an incipient queen of society, and the aim of instruction is mainly the culture of the graces, there is a range wide enough to satisfy every imaginable variation of demand.

A programme so comprehensive can hardly fail to suggest a comparison between the actual state of public education and its condition only a generation ago, when Minerva was worshipped in the log school-house for only three months in the year; and the adept in Lindley Murray and Cocker graduated with first-class honors, and a repute in the little community for consummate scholarship, which a university seldom accords to the winner of its highest distinctions. In fact, fast as the world and its busy freight swing through space in these rapid times, the movement of popular knowledge is yet swifter; the level of intellectual attainment more distinctly rising; and the light of learning is penetrating deeper down among classes which a century ago it had never reached. The advertisements we have alluded to bear striking testimony to this progress and change. Columns of statistics would render the demonstration no clearer.

Nor are the educational opportunities thus profusely offered of the same grade as those enjoyed by the fathers. It is only within the present century that teaching has taken the rank of a science. The fact that brains require at least as much acute discrimination and nicety of difference in their culture as products of the garden and the field has come to be recognized; and the school-room has ceased to be that theatre of reckless cramming and forcing, which in other days turned out with equal readiness the empty genius and the erudite dunce.

The modern teacher is required to be, and we see reason to believe, generally is, something more than an industrious digger among Greek roots, with rigid convictions as to Latin quantities, and a prompt ability at comprehending curious problems in arithmetic, and solving distracting equations. Skill in communicating ideas is of higher market value than the most capacious faculty of acquiring and systematizing them. The test of practical utility is applied instantaneously to all scholarly pretensions. The academy is the popular college. Where one passes from the lower seminary to the university, a hundred go directly to business, carrying with them the tools wherewith to build a respectable edifice of knowledge, should they ever have the leisure or the disposition to use them.

It is in the skill with which the American teacher avails himself of his opportunity to equip the future citizen with these weapons, that the superior merit of our educational system, so far as it affects the boy-student, consists. In regard to the female scholar, the claims of our own institutions are incomparably higher than those of any schools of the class in England or on the European Continent. In the solid value of the instruction imparted; in the thoroughness of drill and discipline; in the employment of brain-saving and explanatory apparatus of ingenious contrivance; in the scope and purpose of the *curriculnm*, there are so many and such eminent advantages on the side of the cis-Atlantic scheme, that a resort to French and Belgian academies, once so fashionable, is now deemed most undesirable. It is in this recognition that our educational system, while expanding so as to embrace our entire population, has gained in worth and thoroughness, that the most satisfactory view of its development is to be found.

The Public Service.

GOV. BANKS declines a re-nomination and announces his intention to retire from political life. He has accepted a position as Resident Director of the Illinois Central Railroad, at a salary of about $7,500 a year It is stated that his principal motive for this step has been the necessity of making better provision for his family than the emoluments of political office would enable him to do.

This incident affords another striking illustration to the fact that in this country, unlike every other, the best men are not to be sought in the highest places of power and dignity. The service of the State is becoming the least desirable service in the State. It brings the smallest reward, the least honor, the most obloquy, and the most absolute certainty of poverty and disappointment. It is unreasonable to expect men of ability, intelligence and prudence to accept positions thus destitute of everything that makes ambition virtue. The result is that our public honors and duties are falling into the hands of two classes of our people,—rich men who covet the distinction of *place*, not having the ability to achieve any other,—and unprincipled adventurers who seek office to plunder the public.

There are some who insist that this is a necessary result of Republicanism. We hope not. It may be a necessity in a particular stage of Republican development, but we should be sorry to believe that the People could never hope to have any choice in their rulers, except the choice between scoundrels and snobs. A popular government ought to confer more substantial and lasting honor upon its agents than any other:—for it certainly should be more honorable to serve a whole people than a single monarch or a ruling class.

But the fact is beyond dispute, that public place, even the highest in this country, carries with it none of the distinction which belongs to it elsewhere,—while it imposes upon those who assume its responsibilities, burdens and privations which every man, for his own sake and that of his family, has a right to shun. GOV. BANKS is one of the ablest, most useful and most honorable of the men who watch over the political and economical welfare of the public. The Commonwealth which he serves does not value, or cannot reward, his skill and devotion so highly as a private Corporation,—and, in order to support his family he is compelled to abandon the service of a sovereign State and take employment upon a railroad. His case is that of thousands. And the fact which it illustrates is a reproach upon our institutions.

The Woman's Library.

The Library for Women, our readers will be glad to learn, is no longer a speculation, but a eality. Two years ago the subject was brought to public attention by a large public meeting, held in Dr. CHAPIN's Church, at which HENRY WARD BEECHER and JAMES T. BRADY made earnest and effective appeals in its behalf. The project took such strong hold upon the judgment and the sympathies of those present, that over $3,000 were contributed on the spot to carry it into execution. Since that time, although little pains have been taken to keep it before the public, practical and energetic measures have been prosecuted for the establishment of the library. A charter was procured from the Legislature, the Board of Trustees named in it was organized, books were purchased, rooms engaged, furnished and filled, and, thanks exclusively to the steady and intelligent efforts of the lady in whose sympathetic convictions the project had its origin, the WOMAN'S LIBRARY is now an established fact.

Rooms have been taken in the University building, on the second floor and fronting on Washington-square. They are spacious, accessible, retired, and in every way pleasant and attractive. Nearly 4,000 volumes are already upon the shelves, comprising the best works of the standard authors of the language, and selected with special reference to the tastes and necessities of those for whom the library is designed. No attempt has been made to secure rare works, or books useful only to students or persons interested in special departments of literature. Such wants are already very well supplied in the various public libraries in the City. This collection is essentially popular in its character,—intended to supply the reading which the largest number of those who need such an institution will require. History, Travels, Memoirs, Novels, Poetry, Medicine, Art, are all abundantly represented on the shelves by the best and most interesting productions in each department. The walls are hung with very fine engravings, and the tables are covered with elegantly illustrated works, which gratify the taste and minister to that love of the beautiful which is universal among women. The books have been purchased with great care and at very low prices,—the whole collection having cost but little over $1,000.

Of course this is intended only as the beginning of what the Woman's Library of New-York shall eventually become. But it has been very wisely thought by the projectors and patrons of the enterprise, that nothing would more effectually demonstrate the necessity of such an institution, or more thoroughly silence the doubts that have been expressed in regard to its utility, than the actual opening of a Library, however small, for the exclusive use of Women. We had quite a controversy on this point, it may be remembered, two years ago, with one of our religious cotemporaries, who insisted that women do not need such a library,—that what they want is employment, not books, and that if such an institution were established, it would not be used to any great extent. Nothing could be more erroneous or absurd than such an opinion. There are thousands of women who have employment for everything but their leisure, who long for books, for the sake of recreation as well as of instruction, and to whom such a library will prove the most welcome boon that can be provided. It must be remembered that women are shut out from many sources of amusement and recreation which are open to men. They have no clubs, no lodges, no games, no freedom of frequenting theatres, concerts or public meetings—no means of enjoying their evenings or other leisure hours, but such as the resources of the small circle in which they live may bring within their reach. Books are for them far more of a necessity than for men—and it is certainly surprising that while half-a-dozen large, well-supplied and well-supported public libraries should exist for the latter, not one should have been provided or projected for the former until now.

It is quite true that women have access to most of the City libraries already. But at some of them the charges are too high, to place them within the reach of those who need them most. In all of them by some gross and unaccountable injustice, the charges to women are higher than to men, though wages for the latter are three times as high as for the former. And experience shows, moreover, that where both sexes meet in common, at reading rooms or in libraries, women do not and will not go. An article which we copy from the *Tribune*, in another column, shows, by interesting and carefully-prepared statistics, that there has been a steady *decrease* in the attendance of women upon all the City libraries and reading-rooms open to both sexes. This does not indicate any lack of interest in books on the part of women;—on the contrary it proves conclusively that they need and must have *libraries of their own*,—where they can feel perfectly at home, where they can go without any chance of unpleasant meetings, where the attendants shall be of their own sex, and where special provision will be made for their tastes and their convenience.

We understand that the Library will be publicly opened some time during the coming month. We are confident that it will demonstrate its own usefulness far more speedily and cogently than any arguments or written appeals. And we are equally certain that the public will promptly respond to the call, which the women of the City will undoubtedly make, for an enlargement of its resources and a corresponding extension of its usefulness.

—Señor de Laranaga, Spanish Consul at Charleston, is very ill. Imprudent exposure to the sun is the cause of his illness.

LIFE AT SARATOGA.

How the Day is Spent at Saratoga (told for the Benefit of the Unfortunate Errand-boy, Thomas, who has never been there,)—Indian Bows and Belles—Shooting, Bowling, and Railroading—The Burial-ground on the Hill, and the Early Dead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860.

Saratoga at present is a kingdom. It contains three large cities, several good-sized country villages, and boasts of innumerable colonies and dependencies. When the cities are full, the inhabitants make raids on the colonies, distribute themselves through the dependencies, and not unfrequently sleep in the trees. Of the three incorporated towns, the United States is the largest, and the furthest removed from the vile mineral waters—which is no small recommendation—but Congress Hall was the first founded, and has obtained a hold upon the affections of the public from which it cannot very well be dislodged. Your correspondent is among the citizens of the latter burgh. Owing to a sudden increase of the population, last week, bachelor gentlemen were obliged to move to the "Heights,"—or, in other words, to take sky-parlors about as near to the clouds as men cumbered with mortality can well get without the adventitious assistance of balloons. Should any convulsion of nature turn the house up side down, we would then be lodged on the first floor; but, in the existing order of things, we are not. This is the disadvantage of traveling without a feminine accompaniment. You are either crowded in the cellar or packed on the roof. When I again visit Saratoga, if unprovided with a wife of my own, I'll just borrow a neighbor's. This latter arrangement is becoming fashionable, I believe. While speaking of Congress Hall, let me commend the proprietors for one brilliant idea:—a notice is placed on the piazza, requesting gentlemen not to smoke south of the office. Why might not the same prohibition be productive of good if extended to latitudinal degrees. The Union might be preserved by a judicious *pronunciamiento* from the President as follows:

GENTLEMAN ARE REQUSTED
NOT TO EAT FIRE
SOUTH OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

It may be that that dark-complexioned little boy THOMAS, who does the City traveling for the TIMES—but whose duties I believe have never called him to Saratoga—would like to know how people pass the day here. With your permission I'll tell him. If children of a larger growth are bored with the recital, they can just turn to the money article and relieve themselves.

Well, TOMMY, the first thing you do in the morning is to get up. After getting up, it is imperative that you go down to the springs and amuse yourself for an hour or two by turning your throat into a funnel and your body into a water-butt. The "dippers," who stand by the well and peril their future welfare for small gratuities, will pass you up brimming glasses with most diabolical dexterity. At the peril of their future welfare, I said, and the phrase was not used inconsiderately; for has not a special woe been pronounced on those who put the cup to their neighbors' lips? and is it not fearful to think of the fluid enormities for which these young rascals will have to answer in the red *dies iræ?* Between the saline horrors of the Congress Spring, and the iron terrors of the Empire, my poor TOMMY, you would find yourself sadly puzzled to choose. A tumbler-full of the first, if allowed to stand for a minute or two, precipitates saltpetre and potash in about equal proportions. It is called Congress Water, because drinking it has an unpleasant effect on the system, similar to that produced by reading Congress speeches; with this exception, however, that the water has good moral tendencies, and does not unfit one for practicing the social amenities of life. In getting up the Empire Waters, nature, by some powers known only to herself, dissolved old bombshells, and thus produced a semi-sulphurous ferruginous compound, which has passed into great repute as a remedial agent. Think of that, THOMAS. A steady course of drinking would soon deposit the ferruginous element, and delicately line your stomach with sheet-iron. Your body would become an animate foundry; brads and small tacks would exude from the pores of your skin, and your nails would elongate and forge themselves into "ten-pennies." Or the peculiar properties of the water might gradually resolve you into a bronze image, and then CLARKE & WHITE would set you up in the entrance to their grounds as a warning to respectable colored boys to keep away from Saratoga.

After having drank yourself full, you are at liberty to eat breakfast, but this latter ceremony is generally dispensed with. If you then purchase an exceedingly long cigar, take a seat on the piazza, slouch your hat over your eyes and cock your feet up on the railing, people will take you to be a rich Cuban planter, and you will produce a favorable impression on the ladies. Having spent an hour in this agreeable pastime, a walk to and through the Indian village will be productive of both pleasure and profit. It will convince you that COOPER never saw an Indian in his life, and the smell pervading the encampment will effectively do away with any innocent admiration you may have ever entertained for the simplicity of Aboriginal life Mingled with the red-men, and selling springless bows and crooked arrows, you will see great, hulking white scoundrels, who would look extremely well with the strings of their own bows tied tightly around their own necks in anything but a "bow knot." By paying the small sum of ten cents you will also be enabled to see a calf with two heads, and two distinct mouths, with each of which he eats at the same time. And if you are of a thoughtful, reflective, and grateful turn of mind, the same idea will occur to you that occurred to me, and you will bless Heaven that it did not endow the calf, who sits opposite to you at the Congress Hall dinner-table, with two heads and two distinct mouths, with each of which he can eat at the same time. For in that event, my poor boy, you would go hungry, and the excellent proprietors of the hotel would lose a great of money.

There is a most melancholy looking squaw in the encampment, who will sell you baskets and weave for you the history of her life at a very cheap rate. She is a Sioux, and comes from the land of Cloudy Water. In the Spring-time of her life she looked upon a young "brave" and loved. He, however, did not know, or knowing did not reciprocate and appreciate her affection. The poor little squaw scarce knew what to do. For months "she never told her love, but let concealment like a worm in the mud prey upon her digestion." I think the quotation is Shakespearian. Finally, in the spirit of poetic allegory so characteristic of the chaste Sioux, she took a piece of pine bark and painted thereon an eye, which any savage with half an eye would understand to signify "I pine." But the ruthless red-man, instead of sending her a "pine knot," merely told her in the rough Indian dialect to "pine on." Disgusted with the world in general, and Minnesota in particular, the poor Squaw came to Saratoga, where she spends her unloved days in plaiting baskets and selling glass beads for several times their actual value. Thus you see that that miscievous boy, who wears wings instead of trousers—though the latter would be infinitely more decent and becoming, and who:

"Pillowed in a lotus flower
Gathered in a Summer hour,
Floateth lightly on the wave
That would be a tall ship's grave,"

is busy everywhere and practices archery in forests as well as in towns. Having done the Indian Village you can stroll into a shooting-gallery, where, by taking skillful aim in any other direction, you will be very apt to hit the target; from thence you can go to the bowling saloon and imperil the legs of the boy who sets up the pins; and then, unless wearied by previous exertions, you can visit the "circular railway," and for the sum of twelve and a half cents enjoy the privilege of whirling yourself three times around the track, with the remote possibility of breaking your neck. All this is very pleasant.

At about 10 o'clock the mail arrives, and enthusiastic boys rush over the piazzas, crying "'Ere's a TIMES, *'Erald*, and *Tribnne*." Having purchased a "TIMES," of course, you find that the supply of that paper is soon exhausted, and, as the demand continues, the newsboys come peeping over your shoulder and offer to trade you any of the other papers for your TIMES, throwing in a local journal by way of boot. The New-York Dailies are sold at five cents each, but the profit by no means goes to the newsboys. The agent who supplies them is a rank monopolist, and charges them four cents the paper. I have had a lengthy conversation with a bright eyed little fellow, in which I faithfully set forth the benefit that would accrue to him and his fraternity by organizing a "NEWSBOYS' ASSOCIATION," and getting their supply from first hands. The little fellow told me that the other morning he was surprised by a request for the ——; that on supplying the demand and charging five cents therefor, the gentleman declared that it was an abominable price, that the paper was only worth a penny, as he ought to know, being the Editor. My informant said that the gentleman immediately paid the news-dealer a visit, and forbade him to put so outrageous a tax on the public; but the latter excused himself by saying so few copies were sold that the price charged made little matter. The boy says that when he grows old enough, and the *Great Eastern* passes into the hands of other directors, he intends to start a daily paper on board her. He says that he will religiously exclude all foreign news and everything else of interest, confining his columns solely to ship-items and reviews of books published several years ago. No doubt success awaits him.

Dinner is the grand feature of the day. By patience and steady perseverance you may accomplish this in an hour. The table at Congress Hall is good. What virtues may distinguish Messrs. HATHORN and M'MICHAEL in private life, I know not, but it is one great truth that they know how to keep a hotel. If fond of delicacies and diplomacy, you can slip a quarter into your hand and then fumble for a moment with the back part of your coat-collar,—the quarter some way disappears, and John will expedite things for you in a most mysterious manner.

But a still better plan is to place your quarter on the table under an inverted wine-glass. The glass plays the part of a convex lens; the quarter assumes gigantic dimensions, and John takes it to be a half dollar. The exertions that he makes to secure it are really surprising. You get well along with your fish before your neighbor's soup-plate is removed, and the dessert chases up chicken with amazing rapidity. Then at the close of the repast, if you are an artist, and wish to catch the expression of a deep disappointment, just remove the glass, return the quarter to your pocket, and walk off unconcernedly. John has had his reward; he has enjoyed the pleasures of anticipation, and there is good reason to believe that they far exceed those of reality. But never occupy the same seat again.

In the late afternoon a carriage-drive is pleasant; but a ride is, perhaps, more promotive of digestion. On inquiring for good saddle-horses you will find that they abound. On giving the command—

> "'Bring forth the horse'—the horse they bring
> And sooth he is a noble steed."

They will tell you he was sired by *Ethan Allen*, and dammed by—well, I have heard him dammed by several. A party of us went out on horseback yesterday afternoon. To our surprise, we found that the early education of our horses had been neglected. They were only cognizant of a viciously hard trot, and a most dangerous gallop; of that gentle compromise between the two, commonly called a canter, they are profoundly ignorant. A good judge of horseflesh said at starting that my mare had the "heaves," and the event proved him right, for she hove your correspondent over her head into a standing pool, the waters of which were cool, but damp. On returning from the ride an indignation meeting was held, and a Committee of three appointed to strangle the livery-keeper, but the committee, on trial, found themselves unable to walk, and the summary vengeance was abandoned. Equestrianism is pleasant enough in the time thereof, but it leaves an unpleasant feeling behind.

There is another "amusement" we have almost forgotten to mention, viz., wandering through the cemetery on the hill, up yonder. Thither many of the gay ones repair, but it is an unfortunate fact that their conduct while there does their sense and sensibilities little credit. I have no wish to invade the sanctities of private life. Because I happen to stumble on Laura Matilda and her affianced counter-jumper, squeezing hands and looking mutually foolish, it is no reason that I should tell it to the world. People have as much right to make love in youth as they have to make hay while the sun shines; but a graveyard is a rather inappropriate place in which to make either. I like children. But when I see noisy, ugly little wretches, permitted by their mothers to run riot through a burial ground, and kick their heels upon graves, I am tempted to echo gentle Elia's toast, and drink a bumper "to the memory of the much calumniated good King Herod." One is much surprised by the youth of the ages recorded on the white tablets in the Saratoga Cemetery.

> "Sacred to the memory of
> Ætat 18,"

is an inscription painfully common. It cannot be that these young dead are stranger invalids, for their bodies in that case would have been removed to their homes. Nor does it seem possible that death can thus prevail at the Springs whose waters are sought as the waters of life. Wandering among the marble crosses and broken columns, you wonder how long it will be before a choir of your companions sing an anthem for you:

> "Earth to earth" and "dust to dust,"
> The solemn priest hath said,
> So we lay the turf above thee now,
> And we seal thy narrow bed.

And you wonder whether strangers will come and remark on the taste displayed in your gravestone, and critizise the carving, as you are now doing. Thus thinking, you unconsciously wend your way back to the hotel, where the usual *soirée dansante* has already commenced.

From the graveyard to the ball-room is a natural transition enough, but the glories of the dance must be told at another time. C. H. W.

Staten Island News.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—The extension of the track of this road from the dépôt at Vanderbilt's Landing down to the wharf, is in rapid progress, and will be completed in a few days. Passengers will then be enabled to step from the boat directly aboard the cars, instead of walking several hundred yards through the sand, as they are now obliged to do. It is also in contemplation to establish a new ferry line to New-York, to run in connection with the cars, and to afford the public better accommodations than are now furnished by the miserable boats which ply between this City and the Island, under the auspices of Mr. LAW. The success of the Staten Island Railroad, which has now been running three months, has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its projectors, and is proving to be of inestimable advantage to the residents of the interior and lower end of the Island. The cars make eleven stoppages between Vanderbilt's Landing and Tottenville, a distance of 15 miles, thus accommodating every hamlet on the route, and enabling those who live at the extreme end of the Island to reach New-York in 1½ hours. The Company has secured the services, as conductors, of Mr. GEO. BARKER, well known to travelers on the Erie road, and of Capt. FRAZER, formerly of the steamboat *Thomas Nelson*, who, notwithstanding the frequent stoppages, contrive to put their trains through with the usual "railroad speed," and at the same time render the trip agreeable by their urbanity and accommodating spirit. The opening of this road renders the whole interior of that beautiful Island easy of access from New-York, and there is no doubt that in a few years, not merely the shores, but the entire surface of the Island will be thickly dotted with suburban villas,

STATE POLITICS.

Some of the Proceedings of the Breckinridge State Convention not Before Made Public.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 24.

I have ascertained that all the proceedings of the Breckinridge Committee that transpired at Saratoga Springs have not yet been made public.

Only so much was promulgated as the leaders thought proper to go before the public.

In addition to what is already known, I presume it will not be denied that a sub-committee was appointed, vested with full powers, and duly accredited to the Soft State Committee.

Immediately after the session, Mr. SAMUEL COURTNEY and Mr. JAYCOX started *en route* for New-York *viâ* Binghamton. Mr. COURTNEY is a son-in-law of the Sage of Binghamton, and it is presumed he has gone to soothe down his father-in-law, and make him agree to the proposed combination. Mr. COURTNEY is ambitious to go to Congress from the Albany District, and his nomination and election is within the range of probabilities, providing he can induce his father-in-law to come in. He will not, therefore, be likely to spare argument.

JAYCOX is the Hard candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to go on the Union ticket, if made up. He, too, will plead strong with the Sage.

While COURTNEY and JAYCOX went *viâ* Binghamton, JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, took the direct route to New-York, accompanied by that political Mephistophiles of the country, CORNELIUS WENDELL, of Washington, who has been the go-between in opening negotiations.

Mr. CAGGER, who is enjoying salt water and sea air at Far Rockaway, is to meet these gentlemen in New-York. I cannot find out whether DEAN RICHMOND is to be of the party or not, but I presume he is.

No doubts are entertained by these gentlemen that their negotiations will end satisfactorily, and that once more the two wings of the Democracy will unitedly tender to the Republicans the assurances of their distinguished consideration. C. C. C.

Address of the Union Electoral Committee to the Union Men of New-York.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Convention held at Utica on the 12th day of July last, with authority to form an Electoral Ticket, "in such manner as they deem best calculated to unite National Union men of every name and designation, and promote the election of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT," having, according to their best judgment, discharged the trust confided to them, herewith report the result of their labors, together with the reasons on which the same is founded.

In doing this it will be convenient briefly to refer to the present divisions of parties and to the principles upon which such divisions are founded.

The issues that formerly divided parties seem to have become entirely obsolete. There is no longer any partisan controversy upon the subject of a national bank, internal improvements, the acquisition of territory, or a protective tariff. Some of these questions, indeed, survive, but they survive as differences between individuals, and no longer indicate the boundaries of parties. One only question, the question of Slavery, agitates the American people, and lies at the foundation of all our party divisions. And even upon this subject the controversy is mainly restricted to a single phase of the question. It is universally admitted that there is no power in the General Government to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States of the Union, whether to establish, or abolish, or regulate, or interfere with it in any manner whatsoever. Upon this whole subject the State, confessedly and beyond controversy, are sovereign. But the question that disturbs the harmony and threatens the existence of the Union, is the less important one of Slavery in those Territorial possessions which are not yet sufficiently populous to be admitted as States into the Union, and over which Congress is vested with general legislative powers. What shall be the condition of those Territories, and who shall determine it? That is the question upon which the whole controversy hinges. And hence have arisen the sectional hatreds, the violence of mobs, the disruption of religious societies and of parties, and the schemes of disunion that threaten the existence of our fabric of free government. The opening of that question was, as has happily been said, the opening of Pandora's box; to close it, is to close the only serious controversy that disturbs the peace of the Union.

Upon this question, so fruitful of evil, we have no less than four parties, all of which propose different remedies and modes of settlement.

We have a Northern sectional party that demands that Congress shall prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States.

A Southern sectional party that demands that Congress shall uphold slavery in all the Territories of the United States.

A party that demands that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the Territories at all, but that the people of the Territories shall determine the question themselves.

And lastly, we have a party established for the very purpose of crushing agitation and restoring harmony, and which, in the mode by which it seeks to accomplish this object, differs materially from all the other parties. This Union Party has laid down no platform and established no test, other than are contained in the solemn declaration of its attachment to the Union, fidelity to the Constitution, and obedience to the laws. Platforms upon the subject of Slavery are of modern origin, and experience shows, that instead of settling disputes, their tendency is to engender and increase them. Our fathers tolerated, without attempting to smother or disguise, the natural and almost unavoidable differences that exist between Northern and Southern men upon this question. To that old and approved practice the Union Party has returned.

It is easily seen from the above sketch of parties, that between the two first named there is an irreconcilable difference; that they are indeed the opposites of each other; but that between the two others, namely, the National Democracy and the Union party that supports BELL and EVERETT, there is no such difference, but, on the contrary, if not an identity, yet a great similarity of principle, and many points of sympathy and attraction. They both stand between two extremes. There are no Abolitionists or disunionists to be found in the ranks of either; no Yanceys, or Keitts, or Sumners, or Lovejoys among the National Democrats and the Bell Unionists. There are doubtless differences of opinion upon questions unconnected with slavery; but these are mostly questions of the past, and, if otherwise, they are unimportant, when compared with the great and urgent issues upon which the Union hangs. The only present point of difference, that can be regarded as material, relates to what is commonly called squatter or popular sovereignty. But this is, after all, a legal or judicial, and not a political question. Whether the people of an organized Territory have or have not any inherent authority, independent of the will of Congress, is a question that the Judiciary only can determine. The political question is, not what powers, if any, the people of a Territory may exercise against the will or without the authority of Congress, but what powers they ought to be permitted to exercise, admitting the whole power to be in Congress; or, in other words, whether Congress ought to legislate for them, or permit them to legislate for themselves upon Slavery, as well as all other domestic questions. Upon this question, the question of non-intervention, there is probably a very general concurrence between the National Democrats and the supporters of Mr. BELL. Non-intervention was the doctrine of CLAY and WEBSTER; it is the doctrine upon which the compromise measures of 1850 are founded; it is a doctrine to which the Whig Party pledged itself in its last National Convention, and to which the American Party pledged itself by the resolutions adopted by the Convention that nominated FILLMORE and DONELSON. We suppose there is hardly a single follower of Mr. BELL, either in the North or in the South, who is in favor of present intervention either for or against Slavery; though there are doubtless many who maintain the constitutional power to intervene. If the doctrine of non-intervention was not adopted by the National Union Convention, it was probably owing in great part to an aversion to the adoption of any platform, and partly, perhaps, to an unwillingness to shut out any really Union man, whether from the North or the South, who while not asking intervention, might be unwilling to abandon the claim, under circumstances that may possibly arrive hereafter.

While, then, the Union men, or many of them, are separated from the National Democracy by the recollection of the past, they are drawn towards them by the sympathies of the present. We are alike, whether Unionists or National Democrats, attached to the Union, faithful to the Constitution, obedient to the laws, opposed to sectionalism in all its forms, and in favor of non-intervention upon the subject of Slavery. And what serves to draw us yet closer together, we are hated and reviled by all the Abolitionists, nullifiers, disunionists and sectional demagogues that afflict the land.

It was doubtless the perception of this fact that induced the Utica Convention to vest large discretionary powers in your Committee, with respect to the formation of an electoral ticket; and as well the language of the resolution conferring such powers, as the unanimous and enthusiastic applause which those speeches drew forth, show that the Convention contemplated a union of the forces of the Unionists with the forces of the National Democrats; a UNION OF UNION MEN to put down sectionalists. Acting upon this understanding, and being met by the National Democrats, in a like liberal and conciliatory spirit, we have placed upon our ticket, in conjunction with electors who support our nominees, the names of a number of the supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS; and the Democratic Convention having selected the same ticket, thus placing in nomination a number of the well-known supporters of BELL and EVERETT, we can now proclaim *that the friends of the Union in the Empire State are thoroughly and cordially united upon a single electoral ticket!*

We have endeavored to show, in the preceding remarks, that no principle forbids this union; the reasons of expediency that recommend it are very obvious.

We are not numerous enough to give the whole electoral vote of the State to BELL and EVERETT. Whatever votes we may obtain by union, are so many votes gained to our candidate. But this is not all gain: every electoral vote given to DOUGLAS also enures to their benefit. In the present aspect of the contest, it is undeniable that Mr. LINCOLN is the candidate who has the best chance of success but by a sectional vote. If the vote of New-York is taken from him, his defeat is certain. BELL, DOUGLAS and LINCOLN will, in that case, probably be returned to the House, and HAMLIN and EVERETT to the Senate. It is our firm belief that, in that event, JOHN BELL, or if not JOHN BELL, then certainly, EDWARD EVERETT, will be President of the United States. We frankly declare that this is our first object, the end at which we aim, and to attain which, we adopt what appear to us the most practical and effective means. But we declare, with the same frankness, that if in this, our first wish, we shall be disappointed, if DOUGLAS, and not BELL shall become President, we will welcome that result as greatly preferable to the success of sectional candidates.

It is said that this plan involves an election by the House of Representatives, and that that is a great evil. But if so, it is an evil for which we are no more responsible than the supporters of the other candidates. If we can prevent that evil by voting for Mr. LINCOLN, the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN have it equally in their power to prevent it by voting for Mr. BELL. Why should we, more than they, abandon the candidate of our choice? We do not seek to throw the election into the House; we seek to elect BELL and EVERETT by the people; but we congratulate ourselves upon the fact that, if unable to do so, we shall still probably succeed in the mode provided by the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, when the people fail to make a choice.

But let us consider what is the evil, and wherein it consists, of an election of a President by the House of Representatives. In all human institutions, in all political action, a degree of evil is unavoidably mixed. It is an evil, and a thing to be regretted, that a majority of the people cannot agree that any one man shall be President. But what is the remedy for that evil? The remedy that the Constitution points out is, that the election in such case shall be devolved upon the House of Representatives, and that a majority of the States shall choose the President. The remedy that the Republicans propose is, that the voters shall vote, not according to their preference and judgment, but according to the apparent chances of success of one of the candidates; thus leaving a calculation of chances and not reason to determine the result. This would be to let a minority of the people choose a President obnoxious to the majority, in order to prevent a constitutional choice by the representatives of the people. We, on the contrary, believe that the ballot ought to represent the opinion of the voter; that reason, and not fortune, should govern the popular choice; that the ballot box, and not the dice box, is the proper emblem of popular sovereignty.

But, admitting the evils of an election of a President by the House of Representatives, to be as great as is contended, they yet bear no comparison to the evils of an election of a President by a vote that is purely sectional, and against the sentiment of an immense majority of the people.

If Mr. LINCOLN should be chosen President, allowing him to divide equally the Northern votes, which, with four candidates running, is more than he could do, there would still be against him the unbroken South, comprising not less than one million of voters, even after we have deducted the Germans of St. Louis, and a few scattering voters, mainly of Northern origin, in the Border States. A sectional President, elected by a minority of one million of the people, is an anomaly that our fathers never contemplated!

Yet this is not all. The Republican Party is something more and worse than a mere sectional party. The principle upon which Mr. LINCOLN was nominated is one that entirely excludes the great mass of the citizens of the Southern States from office. No one, upon the platform of that party, can be presented as a candidate for popular suffrage, unless he is wholly opposed to Slavery. Our Union is, and always has been, a Union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. In fifteen States of the Union, Slavery exists by virtue of the fudamental law of those States. Any citizen of a slaveholding State who upholds the constitutional feature of its institutions, is, by the Republican Platform, ineligible to any office, certainly to any one that depends on popular suffrage, and, according to the practice of parties, from any office whatever. Thus it appears that the Republican Party is, substantially, an organization to exclude the citizens of the Southern States from all share in the Government of our common country. This principle, and it is a fundamental principle, of the Republican Party, a party that we are told is intended to be a permanent, or at least to last as long as Slavery lasts, is a palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and if persisted in must, in the event of the permanent success of that party, inevitably cause a dissolution of the Union.

It was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that the people of nearly half the States should be denied all voice in the Government, and that a majority of the States should conspire together to use the patronage and power of the General Government to force a minority of the States to change their domestic institutions. The Republicans disavow all intention to interfere with Slavery in the States; but this is interfering with Slavery in the States. It is a conspiracy through the forms of the Constitution to attain what the Constitution forbids.

Here then, alone, is a reason why, as we think, every good citizen ought to oppose the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, even though, in consequence of such opposition, a National President may be chosen in a constitutional manner. We say nothing now of other features of the Republican Party, all tending to show the design of the leading spirits of that organization to overthrow Slavery in the States, or, failing to do that, to overthrow the Union itself—of the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict—of the opposition to the constitutional provision requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves—of the harangues filled with hatred and fanaticism, uttered by Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, and circulated under the sanction of the Republican Central Committee at Washington; but, laying all this aside, we are willing to rest the defence of our resistance to Republicanism and of our union with Union men to defeat it, upon the unanswerable argument derived from the very constitution of the party, from the fundamental law to which it owes its being.

We must not, however, forget, in opposing Northern sectionalism, to beware of running into the opposite extreme. In avoiding the Northern Scylba, let us take care not to fall into the Southern Charybdis. There are some Northern men who seem to think that the surest way to preserve the Union is to grant whatever Southern ultraists may demand. We are not of this class. Besides that, there are concessions and sacrifices unworthy of freemen, and which no political necessity can justify; such weak and timid policy is almost certain to defeat its object. Its effect in the South is to strengthen the enemies of the Union, and to weaken its friends. But the recent elections in the South show a great reaction against the sectionalists in that region, and a return to old fraternal feelings. The latent love of Union, startled by recent events, has burst forth there, we are rejoiced to see, with new and surprising force. And we have every reason to believe, especially after such demonstrations as we have been having in Kentucky and elsewhere, that sectionalism South is to be crushed out, as should be sectionalism in the North.

It is the common fate of those, who, in times of great political excitement, consulting the welfare of their country rather than the interests of party, endeavor to steer between extremes, to be assailed by opposing factions with even more violence than those factions assail each other. So it has fared with the Unionists of New-York in the present crisis. A portion of the Republican Presses and some of the orators whom they employ, not content with opposing our principles, have been engaged the last month in industrious efforts to asperse our motives and blacken our characters. The vagueness and absurdity of their charges, and the absence of all specifications, as well as the sources from which those charges proceed, are such as scarcely to permit even the brief and scornful denial, which is the only notice we can allow ourselves to take of them. The easy task of recrimination is forbidden, as well by the dignity of our cause as by the respect due to ourselves. Conscious of the rectitude of our motives, and entertaining no doubt of the justice and wisdom of our course, we are not to be disturbed by the railings of the foolish or the calumnies of the base. The men whom we are proud to claim as our associates and leaders in the great Union movement in this State, and in the North generally, are not inferior to any the country possesses, in the integrity of their character and the purity of their lives. They pursue noble ends by no other than honorable means. Most of them have for many years past abstained from all parts in the politics of the country, and thus voluntarily excluded themselves from the rewards of ambition, because they could not conscientiously join either of the great political parties. They have been drawn from their retirement in the belief that there is now opened to them a way of honorable usefulness. With the blessings of Heaven, they intend to persevere in what they have undertaken, until there is no further need of their labors; until the banner of the Unionists is triumphant everywhere, and secession, abolition, and every form of disunion trodden under foot; until hatred, discord and violence are banished, and peace and harmony, and reverence for law, and fraternal love are recalled, restored and reëstablished among us, thenceforth and for evermore.

Lorenzo Burrows, Albion.
David Russell, Salem.
A. M. Bininger, New-York.
D. B. St. John, Newburgh.
A. K. Chandler, Fishkill.
A. H. Prescott, Mohawk.
J. Tenbroeck, Hudson.
C.B.Freeman, Fultonville.
Orville Page, Canton.
D. O. Salmon, Syracuse.
Addison M. Smith, Morris.
E. S. Sweet, Owego.
Samuel Hallett, Wayne.
J.P.Faurote, Canandaig'a.
Solom'n G.Haven, Buffalo.
Jas. Brooks, New-York.
Jonas C. Heartt, Troy.
Geo. Briggs, New-York.
Chas. D. Egan, Brooklyn.
Benj. R. Spelman, Albany.
Wm. H. Davis, Schoharie.
J. J. Marlett, Schenectady.
A. J. Williams, Utica.
Jehial Read, New-York.
Albert Phillips, Ithaca.
Jas. L. Angle, Rochester.
M. F. Robinson, Batavia.
L. N. Platt, Fredonia.

WILLIAM DUER, New-York, Chairman.
E. J. BROWN, New-York, Secretary.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Central Wide-Awake Committee.

RECEPTION OF NEW DELEGATES—THE PROCEEDINGS OF LAST MEETING NULLIFIED—A STORMY SESSION—NEW ORGANIZATION.

The newly-organized Central Wide-Awake Committee, consisting of delegates from the various Wide-Awake Clubs of this City, and from the Ward Associations in Wards where no Clubs are organized, met at No. 681 Broadway last evening, S. B. DUTCHER in the Chair. Messrs. R. C. JEFFRIES, W. F. T. CHAPMAN, J. H. H. WARD, E. WARNER, and F. SHEPHERD, were appointed a committee to examine and report upon the credentials of new delegates.

The Committee on Credentials, after occupying considerable time in deliberation, and being waited upon by a Sub-Committee, consisting of S. A. BRUCE, Mr. DONALDSON and D. E. EAVIT, with instructions to hurry, finally reported in favor of receiving the credentials of the delegates from the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-second Wards; the Yorkville Wide-Awakes and the Twentieth Ward Excelsior Wide-Awakes. The Committee reported against receiving three delegates claiming to represent the Eighteenth Ward. The report of the Committee was amended by favoring the reception of the Eighteenth Ward, and then adopted.

Mr. TUCKER moved that the Club reconsider all the action taken at the last meeting. A motion to lay Mr. TUCKER's motion on the table was lost—22 to 44—and the motion to reconsider was carried. Immediately upon the motion to reconsider being carried the chair was addressed by half a dozen of the party in favor of the reconsideration, moving Committees on Organization, Constitution, By-Laws, &c. The question having been announced a number of gentlemen claimed the floor to speak.

Mr. RITTERBAND proceeded, amid much interruption, to oppose the motion for a Committee on Organization, denouncing the movement to reconsider the action already taken as not only childlike, but the work of those who had been disappointed in obtaining office.

After various gentlemen had endeavored to speak, the previous question was ordered, but withdrawn for a motion of Mr. BUNCE, that all the proceedings of the last meeting be null and void.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. BUNCE's motion, and were announced 48 in the affirmative, and 19 in the negative. The Chair decided that the meeting was resolved into its primary condition, and that the first business in order would be the election of officers.

Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER was chosen Chairman, and Messrs SHEPHERD and MARTIN Secretaries. The roll of delegates heretofore used was accepted, and the Eleventh Ward delegation added.

The Constitution adopted at the last meeting, was read for information.

Mr. BOYD renewed the motion for a committee of seven on By-Laws, to report likewise a list of officers.

Mr. JEFFRIES moved a substitute that the question on adopting the constitution be taken section by section, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. W. F. T. CHAPMAN moved to divide the question.

The motion to appoint the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was carried, and that to recommend officers lost. The Chair appointed Messrs. Boyd, Bunce, Shannon, Pobe, Van Orden, and Hopps on the Committee, and those gentlemen retired, and after deliberation reported, with some exception, substantially the same rules and regulations as those annulled.

After a long discussion, the Committee decided that the Marshals, consisting of at Grand Marshal and four Assistant-Marshals, should be chosen by a vote of a majority of the entire Committee, no organization to have more than one Marshal.

At 11¼ o'clock last evening the Committee was still in session, considering the Constitution.

Bell and Everett Central Committee.

The Central Committee of the Bell and Everett or Union Clubs of the City held a meeting at their head-quarters, No. 654 Broadway, last evening, and listened to reports of the various Clubs, which represented the party as in a very flourishing and hopeful condition, and confident of the success of the fusion ticket in this State.

68 AND 70 **Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap** 68 AND 70

MADE IN FIVE MINUTES,
By simply dissolving one pound of
"B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"
in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water.
☞ "No grease is required."
N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York

68 AND 70 68 AND 70

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Corner of Prince-st.,

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NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

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NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
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No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

A Genuine Hair Restorative.—Twenty-five thousand gross sold in one year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S Hair Restorative has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the hair. If you want a genuine hair restorative, buy Prof. O. J. Wood's. His article, at an expense of over four hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of more than seven years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people in its favor. Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year. What stronger evidence of its restorative properties can be produced. Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

To Wide-Awake Clubs.
Every Wide-Awake Club should have copies of
THE POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK
FOR 1860.
For table of contents see the *Tribune* of to-day.
Price $1 per copy. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. Clubs are supplied by express at $66 per 100.
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Shirts made to order.
Six Shirts for $7 50.
Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.
Linen and New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, Hosiery, &c., at low prices.
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TESTED TEN YEARS—DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL.
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W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Just received, per last Steamer, a select assortment of Children's Walking-Boots, Ladies' Slippers, all colors, with new styles of buckles, such as worn in the sixteenth century. Black Satin Slippers, $1.
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We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

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made to order, and warranted to fit.
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Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Eureka Sewing Machines—PRICE $50 COMPLETE.—Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Office No. 493 Broadway. Can be paid for in weekly or monthly payments. Clubs supplied at wholesale rates.

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Sloat's Celebrated Elliptic Sewing Machines
No. 529 Broadway. L. P. BEERS.

MARRIED.

SMEDLEY—HOWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Frank Remington, Mr. W. E. SMEDLEY, of Lexington, Ky., to Miss EMMA L., daughter of M. H. Howell, Esq., of New-York.

MOODY—STAYNER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rev. JOHN P. MOODY, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, to LOUISA ANNA, youngest daughter of John Stayner, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Canada and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

NELSON—OGDEN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Samuel W. Sayres, ALFRED NELSON to EMILY F. OGDEN, daughter of the late Samuel G. Ogden, of Astoria, L. I.

UPSON—FARLIN.—At Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, by Rev. President Fisher, Prof. ANSON J. UPSON, of Hamilton College, Clinton, to LYDIA WESTON, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Farlin, of Warrensburgh.

COCHRAN—BRIEN.—At Richmond, Melbourne, Australia, on Saturday, May 26, at the residence of R. G. Brien, Esq., by Rev. A. Morrison, assisted by the father of the bride, WILLIAM COCHRAN to MARY ELIZABETH, second daughter of Rev. H. G. Brien.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 24, JOHN T. ALLEN, aged 48 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

PERINE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 24, FRANK NORTON, youngest son of Geo. H. and Mary A. Perine.

Funeral service at their residence, No. 276 4th-av., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Sunday. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ New-London, Ct., and Utica papers please copy.

BAKER.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 24, KATE H., daughter of Samuel O. and Mary J. Baker, in the 10th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 17 Rivington, corner of Christie-st. Her remains will be taken to Chapaqua for interment.

PAINE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 24, THOMAS PAINE, aged 51 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 391 Cherry-st.

HINCKLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 23, WHITMAN G. HINCKLEY, aged 25 years and 11 months.

The members of New-York Typographical Union No. 6 are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 176 Taylor-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. P. H. BROWNE, President.

D. W. FLYNN, Secretary.

HACKETT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Aug. 24, of diarrhœa, PHEBE BELL, only child of Mitchelburne and Louise F. H. Hackett, aged 1 year, 1 month and 15 days.

The funeral services will be held at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, at Bellport, L. I.

BRIGGS.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 24, EDWARD B. BRIGGS, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, Washington-av., between 8th and 9th sts. The body will be taken to East Chester for interment.

JARDINE.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Aug. 24, Mr. JOHN JARDINE, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Aug. 27, from the residence of his son, No. 145 Mercer-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CLARKE.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Aug. 23, GERARDUS CLARKE, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

QUEREAU.—In Albany, on Saturday, Aug. 18, JANE QUEREAU, aged 70 years.

GARDINER.—At Angelica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, SABINA MARIA, wife of Mr. Curtiss C. Gardiner, in the 36th year of her age.

LILLIE.—At Middletown, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 24, JANE RAY, wife of Thomas Lillie, of this City.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 25, at the First Presbyterian Church, White Plains, Westchester Co., at 5 P. M. Train leaves 26th-st. dépôt at 2½ P. M.

LEONARD.—In the city of London, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, of consumption, P. G. JOHN G. LEONARD, in his 45th year; for many years an active member of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 403, Aug. 24, 1860.
70, 55, 4, 33, 19, 29, 50, 54, 57, 23, 32, 6.
Class No. 404, Aug. 24, 1860.
10, 71, 44, 57, 7, 56, 60, 63, 62, 49, 68, 51, 9, 61.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 24, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

PERFECT FITTING

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SSSSSS      HHHH  HHHH     IIIII
SSS    SSS   HH    HH       III
SSS     SSS  HH    HH       III
 SSS         HH    HH       III
   SSS       HHHHHHHH       III
     SSS     HH    HH       III
SSS    SSS   HH    HH       III
 SSS   SSS   HH    HH       III
  SSSSSS    HHHH  HHHH     IIIII

RRRRRRRR    TTTTTTTTTTT    SSSSSS
 RR    RR   TT   TT   TT  SSS    SSS
 RR     RR       TT       SSS     SSS
 RR    RR        TT        SSS
 RRRRRRR         TT          SSS
 RR    RR        TT            SSS
 RR     RR       TT       SSS    SSS
 RR     RR       TT        SSS   SSS
RRRR   RRRR     TTTT        SSSSSS
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WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

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       OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
     O            BALLOU'S            O
  O                                      O
 O  FFFFFFFFF  YYYY    YYYY   SSSSSS      O
 O   FFFFFFFF   YYY    YYY   SSSSSSSS     O
 O   FFF    FF   YYY  YYY   SSS     SSS   O
 O   FFF          YYY YYY   SSS      SSS  O
 O   FFF           YYYYY     SSS          O
 O   FFFFF          YYYY      SSS         O
 O   FFFFF          YYY         SSS       O
 O   FFF            YYY          SSS      O
 O   FFF            YYY      SSS   SSS    O
 O   FFF            YYY      SSS    SSS   O
 O  FFFFF          YYYYY      SSSSSSSS    O
 O  FFFFF          YYYYY       SSSSSS     O
  O                                      O
     O                                O
       OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
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BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.

The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

GAS FIXTURES!
GAS FIXTURES!!
THE LARGEST,
CHEAPEST
AND BEST
Assortment in New-York, is to be found at the store of
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

$40. PARKER SEWING MACHINE. $40.
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere.

"ONE OF THEM."
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FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!—Price only $10. Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York. P. & B. FRENCH.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE, SEPARATELY, a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-weekly TIMES. Address C. B. B., Box No. 105, this office.

NEW BOOKS.

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THE KELLYS AND THE O'KELLYS. A capital new novel, by the author of "Doctor Thorne," &c. 1 vol., cloth bound. Price $1 25.

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A POPULAR LIFE OF JOHN BELL, with a sketch of the Life of EVERETT. 1 vol., paper bound. Price 25 cents.

WOMAN, (LA FEMME.) A new volume. By M. MICHELET, author of "Love," (L'Amour.) Cloth bound. Price $1.

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CESAR BIROTTEAU. A novel. By DE BALZAC. The first of a series of Balzac's novels. Cloth bound. Price $1.

POEMS. By HENRY L. FLASH. A handsome volume of verses, by Mr. Flash, of Mobile. Cloth bound. Price 75 cents.

BUCKLAND'S CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL HISTORY. A second series of this entertaining work. Cloth bound. Price $1 25.

THE MORAL HISTORY OF WOMAN. By ERNEST LEGOUVE, of the College of France. Translated by Dr. J. W. PALMER, (translator of "L'Amour.") 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.

THE BIRD, (L'OISEAU.) A new book. By M. MICHELET, author of "Love and "Woman." Translated from the last Paris edition. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1

THE PETTY ANNOYANCES OF MARRIED LIFE. The second series of Balzac's standard novels. 1 vol., (uniform.) Price $1.

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EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
EMPRESS EUGENIA.
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THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
JUST RECEIVED
by the
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594 Broadway.
PAUL & CURTIS, Agents.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES
Have Five Patents,
RECEIVE ALL WEAR ON CHILLED IRON BALLS.
Every scale warranted to give entire satisfaction, or taken back without charge.

LILLIE'S WROUGHT and CHILLED IRON SAFES.
Also 20 second-hand Safes, of other makers, for sale, which have been taken in exchange for Lillie's.

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First block below Astor House, New-York.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed-room Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, CARD-CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES,
LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS, &c., &c., &c.,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest LONDON AND GENEVA WORKMEN.

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JOHN HOOPER & CO.
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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful forms of those diseases as water is to quench thirst, also old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES
Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND CHOLIC immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venitian Liniment, and warranted not to constipate. Only 25 cents. It never fails. Sold by all the Druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

THE METHODIST
Of this Week is ready To-day, and contains
A Cogent and Conclusive Editorial against
THE PROPOSED BORDER SECESSION,
And the conclusion of the very able
VOICE FROM THE BORDER.
By Mr. DAVIS, of Washington City,
Sustaining the same views.
Also, a resume of the various Divisions and Secessions in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
By Dr. BANGS.
An Editorial Article on
CAMP-MEETINGS.
And an interesting and descriptive account of the
SING SING CAMP-MEETING.
An Editorial Review of
OUR MISSIONS.
A compact and comprehensive Editorial on the relations of
SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.
A closely Discriminative and Appreciative Article on
LORD BROUGHAM.
By Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, (former United States Minister at Brussels.)
A continuation of the graphic and interesting
LETTERS OF A SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN EUROPE
TO HIS SCHOLARS AT HOME.
The usual full and thoroughly edited Synopsis of American and Foreign
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR INTELLIGENCE,
AND OF
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.
Together with the usual full record of
METHODIST ITEMS,
PERSONAL, LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL;
And a mass of
Family Reading, Short, Entertaining and Instructive.
With Discriminating and Reliable Accounts of
FINANCIAL AND MARKET AFFAIRS.
Prepared Expressly for this Paper by competent and expert hands.
GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., } Editors.
JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., }
TERMS—$2 per year, delivered by carriers.
Office, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.
L. BANGS, Publisher.

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BOKER'S BITTERS.
THE BEST TONIC in all cases of complaints connected with the stomach and bowels, or the nervous system; and more particularly THE BEST MEDICINE against dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, fever and ague, general nervous debility, &c. THE MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL of its kind, and since more than thirty years acknowledged in this country to be THE BEST STOMACH BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent.
L. FUNKE, JR.,
No. 93 Front-st., New-York.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN,
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary. President.

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IN
THE SUNDAY TIMES
OF
TO-MORROW.

HOT! HOTTER! HOTTEST!
In this hot weather, the PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER has a cooling draught ALWAYS READY for the thirsty; but be sure and get the right kind, and at the right place, viz., the old stand of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"—Rat, Roach, Croton Bug, Bed Bug, &c.,
"COSTAR'S" Exterminator.
"COSTAR'S"—Electric Powder for Insects, Moths in
"COSTAR'S" Furs, Clothes, Carpets, &c.
"COSTAR'S"—Dépôt, 512 (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

HERE IS NOT A BOTTLE OF BEARDS, but here is a bottle, the contents of which will force the beard to grow strong and luxuriant on the smoothest face in a few weeks, and without stain or injury to the skin, and it is called Graham's Onguent. Sold by dealers generally. Price $1. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert, and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New-Canal-st., near East Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the direction of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.

Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDFORD, Westchester county, New-York. A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st., and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial French, English, Spanish and German Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene County, N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17th. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $126; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on the 12th of September next. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY (METROPOLITAN HOTEL BLOCK.)—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References—Faculty Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, L. L. D., et al. Wanted immediately, superior French and music teachers. See to-day's *World*.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray-hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September next. For full information write for circular, or call on

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND LADY wish to give private lessons in the French language, for $6 per quarter; at residence, $12; private lessons on the piano by a French lady, fully competent, and pupils to the finest masters from Paris, $8 per quarter. Address L. M., Station D, Bible House.

FERRIS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, will reopen on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counselor.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 18 Pacific-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Madame NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her scholars and the public, that she will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—AT HEMPSTEAD Long Island, twenty miles from Brooklyn. The next session will commence Aug. 27. A limited number of boys will be received into the family of the Principal.

E. HINDS, A. M.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y. Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 19. Board, including room furnished, warmed and lighted, $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, SEMINARIES, OR COLLEGES in any part of the Union, seeking competent teachers, can obtain the best talent, by addressing the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—Accomplished in the different branches, as Principals, Assistants or Partners. See Tuesday's *World* and Thursday's *Tribune*.

RICE & ANDREWS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, offers his services to Principals of Schools or Academies, or to gentlemen desiring private tuition for their sons, as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics and English branches. The highest references given. Address F. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in some school in or near New-York, where her services as teacher of English branches and mathematics would be received as full or partial remuneration for her board. A French school preferred. Best references given and required. Address V. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in Teaching, desires a situation in a School as assistant or would take a situation as Principal teacher in an orphan asylum, or any other institute similar. No objection to take charge of a Parish school, Episcopal prefered. Address TEACHER, Orphan's Home, No. 146 West 39th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS taught many years in Paris and in New-York, always with success, wishes to form an engagement with a school or boarding school in City or country, not far from New-York; good references given from Paris and New-York. Address M. L., 54 West Washington-place.

AS PRINCIPAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF Yale College desires a situation as principal or assistant, in a classical school, or as traveling tutor. Recommendations from President Woolsey and Professor Noah Porter. Address S. R. W., Box No. 7, Brattleboro, Vt.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, a situation in an Institute in the country, to teach the French and Spanish languages, drawing and other branches of education. Best of references given. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND an engagement in a school or in some families to teach drawing and painting. She is pupil of the greatest master of Paris. Address Mme. EBERT, Harlem Post-office.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED, AND WITH some experience, wishes a situation to teach music; the piano and singing; will also teach Latin and French if desired. Address Box No. 350, Post-office, Springfield, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A POSITION AS teacher of music and painting, in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Post-office, Brooklyn.

TEACHER WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY IS wanted in a female seminary near New-York; one fully competent to teach music and French, also to assist in English. Address HARRIS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A ROLL OF MANUSCRIPT, ON TUESDAY night, upon leaving the stage on Broadway, corner of Wall-st. I left said roll on the seat. It contains various articles of composition, with my name attached. The finder will please hand them to the care of the *New-York Times*, and receive a liberal reward.

H. W. R. JACKSON.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN CEDAR-STREET, BETWEEN West-st. and Broadway, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one bag of SALTPETRE. On returning the same to No. 163 Front-st., the finder will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 23D INST., A small Memorandum POCKET-BOOK, black cover, in 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., or on 3d-av. Any one who will return it to the store No. 181 3d-av., will be rewarded.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY LAST, TWO SMALL boxes containing jewelry; boxes marked "Ball, Black & Co." By paying for this advertisement and proving property the owner can have them, by applying at No. 230 5th-av., between 8½ and 9½ A. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES.
The subscriber is manufacturing
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES.
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES.
BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES.
BELL AND EVERETT CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES.

Each of the above have the portrait of the candidate for President, and a few words of their sayings.

Samples sent when requested.

B. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
And beautiful Bronze and Marble
WORKS OF ART,
Rich China, Silver Ware, Paintings,
Piano-fortes, &c., &c.,
On MONDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

The entire elegant furniture of the house, comprising a very large and valuable assortment of rich rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, among which are three full suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade: elegant bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c., &c. They will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 258 West 23d-st., by order of the executors of the estate of the late John Walton, deceased—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of rosewood sofas, chairs, and Voltaire chairs in plush and brocatelle; card and centre tables, with marble tops; pier-glasses, lace and brocatelle curtains, chandeliers, extension table, richly carved French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China, glass and silver ware, &c. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, N. Y.—Situated on the corner of Main and Bridge sts., and lately belonging to Alfred C. Smith. This property (a map of which will be sent on application to D. Hedges) will be offered at public auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. For business purposes, it is unsurpassed by any in the village, being well known and centrally located.

Also, at same time and place, a very desirable villa residence on Jamaica-av., Flushing; house contains ten rooms, and all in good order; lot 100x200 feet, fully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

Also, two lots on Union-st., in the rear of the above, each 50x150 feet.

Also, a house and lot on Prince-st., Flushing, on south side of "Quarterman's Shop," lot 25x100.

Also, two lots in the village of Whitestone, on southeast corner of Washington-av. and Irving-place, each 22x100 feet. For full particulars, apply to C. H. HEDGES, Assignee of Alfred C. Smith, Flushing, N. Y.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY EZRA LUDLOW, JR.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The contents of the Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st., the property of the late Dr. Henry L. Parsons, deceased, will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at No. 4 Ann-st., at 12 o'clock M.

The stock consists of a complete assortment of all kinds of trusses, bandages, abdominal belts, elastic stockings, &c., &c., together with the tools and implements belonging to the business, and the store fixtures, signs, cases, &c., &c. The purchaser may have a lease of the store up to May 1, 1862, by giving proper and sufficient security. Terms cash.

RALPH GLOVER,
Administrator of estate of H. L. Parsons, deceased.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large and well selected stock of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oak and walnut dining room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, carpets, &c.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., moved from dwellings and factories for convenience of sale, new and second-hand household goods; also, 150 choice oil-paintings, mirrors, &c. Gold jewelry, fancy goods, segars, extension-tables, &c. Many odd things.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL AT auction, by order of executors, at Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, 25th, two-story brick house and lot No. 45 West Washington-place. Lot 18x71. Terms at sale.

TO LET.

LARGE HALL TO LET,

On the second floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, for musical rehearsals, literary societies, class teaching, or other similar evening use. Apply on the premises, in the piano ware-rooms of J. M. PELTON.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their hotel, containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owner intends making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 183 West 20th-st., modern improvements, rent $650 per year. Four-story English basement house, modern improvements, No. 328 West 22d-st., $650. Three-story high-stoop house, 17x50 feet, all modern improvements, No. 128 West 48th-st., $650. Three-story high-stoop house 20x50 feet, all modern improvements, No. 62 West 45th-st., $850. Three-story high-stoop house, modern improvements, No. 117 9th-av., $500. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses, No. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all modern improvements; has hot and cold water to 4 stories, bathing rooms, water closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stair-ways, mirrors, etc. Will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply, for further particulars, between 1 and 8 o'clock, P. M., to OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, on favorable terms, a plot of ground having a frontage of 185 feet on the Gowanus Canal, and extending back 275 feet to Nevins-st., situated near Degraw-st. Bridge, dock, &c., in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE FLOORS in new brown stone private houses, Nos. 467, 469, 471, and 473, Second-ave., to small genteel families with gas and fixtures, wash-tubs, bells, water closets, pantries, hot and cold water, &c. B. BRADLEY, No. 1,244 Broadway. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT in 40th-st., near 7th-av., has all modern improvements and gas-fixtures. Rent $600. Apply to B. BRADLEY, 1,244 Broadway, or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL 5-STORY HOUSE, corner of 5th-av. and 25th-st., extending to Broadway, opposite Madison-square and Worth Monument, built expressly for a first-class boarding house. Apply at or address Worth House, No. 194 5th-av., New-York.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st., two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NOS. 3 AND 5 WEST BALTIC-ST., Brooklyn, near Court-st.; 13 rooms, with water, bath, range, gas and furnace in each house; rent $500. Inquire of or address M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York, or of J. BROWN, at the houses.

TO LET—STORE OR SALESROOM ON FIRST floor, 25 feet front by 40 feet deep, No. 448 Broome-st., two doors west of Broadway, suitable for a piano-forte wareroom, or for mercantile business, at the low rent of $450. Apply to GALEN TERRY, No. 121 West 45th-st.

TO LET CHEAP—THE SPLENDID SECOND floor of the new stone front house No. 255 9th-av., near 27th-st., containing six rooms in good order, pantries, drawers, gas fixtures, &c. Bill up, and no rent to 1st September. Possession at once.

TO LET—
ONE OR TWO OFFICES

On the first floor of a store on one of the most, if not the most, desirable corner on Broadway. Address box No. 416 New-York Post-office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MILLINERY, second floor, No. 162½ 3d-av.; good entry. Rent low. Apply at No. 158 3d-av.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN ORANGE, N. J., TO RENT LOW FOR THE WINTER.—A desirable house, containing twelve rooms, with grounds handsomely laid out, within four minutes' walk of the Brick Church dépôt, will be rented low to a good tenant from November. Apply at the bookstore of JOHN H. TINGLEY, No. 49 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

AT YONKERS.—TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, a modern built house on Broadway, near the residence of Robt. Getty, Esq.; the house is nearly new, complete in all its arrangements, and will be rented at a reasonable price to a responsible tenant for one or two years. Apply to B. BRADLEY, No. 1,244 Broadway, or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 30TH-ST., near 4th-av.; the house is first-class, with all the conveniences for house-keeping; part of rent taken in board, by a gentleman and wife, if agreeable. Address X., Madison-square Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR 4TH-AV.; twelve rooms, in perfect order, suitable for a small genteel family. Possession immediately. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET.—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AND A FRONT basement suitable for an office at No. 21 St. Marks-place, 8th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.

These most nutritious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE— Recently occupied by the late A. L. Gomez, at Bulls' Ferry. A beautiful country seat, containing about 11½ acres of land, being one of the most valuable and healthy locations on the west side of the Hudson River, and commanding an extensive view of the same, situated at Bulls' Ferry, N. J., distant by land about five miles from Hoboken, along the new Hudson River Turnpike Road—one of the most beautiful drives in the world. A regular ferry is running between 42d-st., New-York, and Weehawken, two miles from the property. The Fort Lee steamboats leave every two hours, from foot of Spring-st., landing within a quarter of a mile of the house. The dwelling-house is two stories high, about 46 feet front and rear, and is made of brick, covered with wood. It contains 12 rooms, with two wings one story high, and basement running the entire width of the house, and containing a never-failing supply of water. On the grounds are three wells of water, of most excellent quality, and a large cistern. There are eleven terraces under full cultivation with the Isabella grape vine. Seven thousand pounds of grapes have been produced in one season. The property also contains a commodious stable—two stories high—green-house, and an extensive building under glass for white grapes. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For particulars, apply to WM. H. FRANKLIN, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information as to terms and price, and will also furnish cards to those persons desirous of seeing the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.— One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, for a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR LEASE OR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—Half mile from railroad dépôt; time to City by rail, one hour; situated on a high bluff, overlooking the village; beautiful view, comprising the Sound and Long Island; eleven acres highly improved, two gardens stocked with choice selection of fruits and berries; orchards of apple and peach; grapery with the choice foreign grapes, &c. House new—43x36—frame filled in with brick; basement of stone and brick; the two stories over the basement contain four rooms each, with large halls, and the attic good rooms for servants; well of pure water; kitchen supplied with it by pipes; cisterns for rain water and a spring supplying the grapery. In addition to above, a fine meadow (about 20 acres) bordered by a pretty brook, near but not adjoining the place, which will go with it, if desired. Possession given during October. Address Box No. 33, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 56 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood-Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to

J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the best manner; carriage house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached; distant one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York. Steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely, with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Will be sold with or without the whole amount of land. Terms easy. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE IN HUDSON CITY, N. J.—A beautiful gothic dwelling, two-story, basement and attic, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements; beautiful view of New-York City and Bay; house is 25x40; lot, 50x200 feet; horse cars pass the door every seven minutes to Hoboken and Jersey City Ferries; will be sold cheap. Apply to G. GEDNEY, No. 66 Duane-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The Executors of the real estate of David Day, deceased, offer for sale his late residence, comprising nearly one acre of ground; a fine garden, with an abundance of choice fruit; a good dwelling-house and stable, and having a front on the public square of over 125 feet. For further particulars inquire of WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J., or JAS. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFULLY situated plot of land, containing 170 acres; 25 of timber, with dwelling, &c., at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 20 miles from New-York; the land fertile, and well watered, and desirable for a rural home; near the dépôt. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, dear 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, between 1 and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN—A neat cottage, situated at the foot of Orange Mountain, North Orange, N. J.; about one acre of land, abundantly supplied with fruit, shade-trees, shrubs, &c.; a never-failing stream of water runs through the grounds; is about one mile from dépôt. Apply to WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Rahway, N. J., 20 miles from the City by steamboat, or one hour by railroad. Good house and outbuildings, with 90 acres of land. For particulars, inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOUR, SEVEN OR THIRTEEN ACRES IN one plot, fronting the Park, at Riverdale, fourteen miles from the City Hall, well wooded, with fine river and landscape views, and in a good neighborhood. For sale by H. F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A first-class four-story basement corner house and lot, desirably located and genteel residence; it contains vaults, cellar, gas fixtures; at present rented at $1,000 a year; would exchange for a small farm worth $3,000 or $4,000 near New-York City. Apply No. 146 East 40th-st. No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 29 and 33 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE.—NO. 15 WEST 34TH-ST., LOT 25x123 feet 6 inches; house 25x65 feet; 4 stories, basement and under cellar, finished in the best manner, rosewood doors and black walnut trim in parlor story; also black walnut stairs from basement up, &c., &c.; stable and carriage-house on the rear to accommodate four horses. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED or unfurnished, No. 101 President-street, Brooklyn. If desirable the family now occupying the house would remain as boarders. Apply to DAVID HALL, No. 81 Pine-st., New-York, or on the premises at any hour during the day, when it can be seen.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, and lot, No. 35 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Locality between Clinton and Court sts., central and convenient to all the ferries and railroads, schools, churches, &c. The lot is about 160 feet deep. Terms easy. Inquire of C. TOMPKINS, No. 84 Reade-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—TWO three-story and basement brick houses with all the modern improvements, in South 9th-st., corner of 7th-st. Will be sold cheap. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 43 South 3d-st., of THOS. HINES.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—FOUR full lots of ground on the north side of 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Price $2,200 each. They are offered at this low price to close an estate. Apply to ROBERT JACKSON, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PROPERTY Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st.; 50x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED (UNFURNISHED) FROM THE middle of September, a small house, or an apartment in the French style; or half a house in a good neighborhood, and with a respectable family, between the 3d. and 7th-av., from 8th to 30th sts. Good references given and required. Address A. P., Box No. 301, Post-Office.

COTTAGE WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR'S ride of New-York. A small, comfortable cottage, with two or more acres of land, convenient to a railroad dépôt. Rent not to exceed $200 to $250 per annum. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,410, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small house, pleasant location, and low rent. Address, stating price and location, H., Box No. 1,041 New York Post-office.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED in the country. Must not be more than 100 mlies from New-York. Address Post-office Box No. 3,931.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM NOVEMBER to April or May; house to be moderate in size and price. Address Box No. 454 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SMALL UNFURNISHED rooms, in a pleasant part of the City. Address immediately, C. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM UP TOWN FOR STORAGE of furniture. Address V. R., Box 111 *Times* Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 153 Water-st., N. Y.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. P. PAGE. W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

FARMS.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM ON THE LINE OF the Hudson River between this City and Albany in exchange for improved Brooklyn property. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Box 161 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants. Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of, and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the same Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, staition-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1st, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture, dated August 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Suydam, Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehannah, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased by said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chains, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

jy14-1aw12w PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL RANDALL, Receiver and Plaintiff, against SAMUEL F. IRELAND, ELBRIDGE G. HARRINGTON, and others, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, ELBRIDGE G. HARRINGTON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 2d day of August, 1860, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Greenwich-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1860.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE,
au4-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.

PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-1aw6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm, had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm, and occupied by them in connection with said Furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising, among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor, and The Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow-ware, &c., are as follows: For purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.

JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1860.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—THE Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction will receive applications from medical students, graduates from medical colleges of eminence, for the positions now vacant of Assistant Physician at Randall's Island Hospital, for the treatment of children, and at Island Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, for the treatment of adults; also, for the position of two Assistant Physicians at the Lunatic Asylum, and one Assistant Physician at Island Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, the vacancies of which will occur on the 1st September next. Applicants will present their testimonials as to their qualifications to the undersigned Commissioners.

S. DRAPER,
M. H. GRINNELL,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, JR.,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUTHORIZED to sign our firm by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINCIPALS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE REAL estate, furniture, apparatus, good-will, and the entire establishment of one of the most desirable and lucrative Family Boarding Schools for boys, in this State, within an hour's ride of the City. It was never more flourishing; income over $6,000, expenses small; a very rare opportunity. Best of reasons for selling. Address, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 4,209 Post-office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE A FIRST-CLASS photographic gallery on Broadway, eligibly situated between the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels. One of the best operating rooms in the City, and printing facilities unequaled. Apply to

JAMES F. BUCK, No. 93 Reade-st.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—FOR SALE—ONE large pan and fixtures complete, 2 sugar pans, one portable furnace, one drop machine, two marbles, one table, jars, tins, &c. &c., very low. Can be seen at No. 740 Broadway, after 3 P. M.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED family grocery, with stock and fixtures, and five years' lease. Will be sold at a fair valuation. Apply at No. 404 Madison-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

DENTAL ROOMS.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED office, reception-room and laboratory to let, No. 78 4th-av., one block from Broadway; immediate possession. Apply from 9 till 11, A. M.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DONKEY FOR SALE—TOGETHER WITH A good wagon, cart, and two sets of harness; he is perfectly gentle to drive or under the saddle, and is just suited for a family of children, having always been used for that purpose. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, No. 227 Washington-st.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HORSES FOR SALE.—The large stock of the Kings County Carriage Manufactory and Stables, comprising over 200 new and second-hand wagons and carriages, and 50 horses and harness, to be sold off cheap, at No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE.—CREAM colored mare, six years old, excellent for saddle or harness; light wagon, detached top, saddle, harness, bridle, &c., will be sold cheap, or exchanged for a piano. Apply to No. 18 Vesey-st., second floor.

FOR SALE LOW.—ONE OLD IRON TRUCK— one new truck, and new buggy; one light wagon, suitable for store use; to be seen at No. 501 Hudson-st. Apply to F. MAURY, No. 49 John-st.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, warranted. Also solid Chestnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State Debt," approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 13, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98, 99, 100, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois: Nos. 1427, 1551, issued to Alsop & Chauncey in trust; Nos. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1558, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

{ SEAL. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860.

By the Governor. JOHN WOOD.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.

L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.
SUNDUSKY, Aug. 18, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE STEPHENSON SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 18, 1860.
NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 9, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next. By order of the Board of Directors. J. W. HAYES, Secretary.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 upon the Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York.

$7,500 TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT. for five or ten years, on first-class improved real estate, and to a strictly first-class bondsman only. Applications will be entertained from principals only. Address S. R., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 7 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. dépôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. dépôt, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. dépôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. dépôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.: this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains. JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ballston Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and Principal stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenpoint, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Mensus	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH?"
A WORD TO LADIES!

DR. VANHEEKEREN, 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases, and removes obstructions by medical and surgical treatment. Hours 9 A. M., to 6 P. M. Charges moderate! Advice free! His Imperial Medicine $1, or Address Box, No. 3,772 Post-Office New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXtension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. LINGUIST, THE SWEDISH PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, the inventor and only practitioner of the new and extraordinary treatment of private diseases in all their varied forms. Nervous debility, seminal weakness, the result of early self-abuse, cured in all cases with my antidote. The only reliable medicine in the world. Office No. 73 Crosby-st., corner of Spring. Attendance till 9½ P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Fortieth edition. 400 pages, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING. LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Tues., Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Wed., Aug. 22, 7 A. M.	Wed., Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 23, 8 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 23, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 25, 9½ A. M.	Sat., Aug. 25, 9½ A. M.
Sat., Aug. 25, 2½ P. M.	Sund., Aug. 26, 3½ P. M.
Mond., Aug. 27, Red Bank only, 7½ A. M.	Mond., Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Mond., Aug. 27, 12 M.	Mond., Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
Tues., Aug. 28, 12½ P. M.	Tues., Aug. 28, 4½ P. M.
Wed., Aug. 29, 1 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 29, 5 P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 30, 7 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
Sat., Sept. 1, 3½ P. M.	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 12 M.	Weds'dy, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 23, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
Sat., 25th, connect, 9½ A. M.	Sat., 25th, connect, 9½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 26, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 3½ P. M.	Mon., 27th, connect, 7½ A. M.
	Monday, Aug. 27, 10½ A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local river fare, 10 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lake Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND PERTH AMBOY—Landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Totten's, and Cliffwood. The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE leaves every SUNDAY, rain or shine, as follows: Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. 8¼ o'clock, Pier No. 4, North River, at 8½ o'clock. Returning leaves Keyport at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, having elegant state-rooms and other accommodations, all new, will leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LUCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN WOOD AND Glen Cove, stopping at Boyle's Dock, City Island and New-Rochelle.—Steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine-st. every SUNDAY, at 8.30; Delancey-st., at 8.45; 11th-st., at 9; 28th-st., 9.10; 37th-st., at 9.15. A fine grove at Glen Wood free to the passengers. Fare for the whole excursion 50 cents.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, M. TUTHILL, Master, will leave New-York during this week for Stony Brook and Port Jefferson, from the foot of Oliver-st., East River, as follows: On TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 M.; THURSDAY, 23, at 12 M.; and on SATURDAY, 25, at 12 M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct *via* steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Lee advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTings and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANIEL DREW, from Jay-st., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the West.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, from foot of Jay-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for baths.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ⅌ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a "DIVIDEND TO POLICY-HOLDERS," of 27 ⅌ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent, on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N.Y.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland: First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$120	Second Cabin	$60
Third Cabin, to Havre	35	To Southampton	30

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, at 12 o'clock M., with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage, SATURDAY, 6th October.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The steamship PARANA will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, N. F., for Galway, on the 28th August.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.

Passengers to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds on Thursday, Aug. 30.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on

SATURDAY	Sept. 15
MONDAY	Oct. 15
MONDAY	Nov. 12
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steamer PARANA will sail from Boston for Galway on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. A steam-tug will take passengers on board from Battery wharf at 8 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

A. A. THOMPSON & CO., NO. 215 WATER-st., New-York, importers and dealers in Tin Plates, Roofing Plates, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Copper Wire, Block Tin, Spelter, Lead, &c.; also, Tinners' Tools and Machines, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse-power, both NEW and SECOND-HAND, constantly on hand and for sale, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND-HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c. &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF PIANO-FORTES.
BY ORDER OF HON. JUDGE LEONARD, OF THE SUPREME COURT,

A large assortment of 7-octave pianos, in plain and carved cases, single and double round corners, carved and octagon legs, pearl and ivory keys, plain, carved and serpentine mouldings, pearl inlaid with landscapes, fruits, &c. These pianos are of the first-class, in tone and finish are second to none, and will be sold at an immense sacrifice for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton. Can be seen at the Piano-forte warerooms of McDonald and Co., No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st. Terms cash. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, piano-forte manufacturers of this City, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned at No. 358 Bowery.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1860.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

SCHEULTZE & LUDOLFF'S
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE
Piano Prem w ak Yo B
have iu hen ers rk al ti
always m everin ofBo Ph m or
recei w com pet ston ilad ee ve
vedt h itio nw' an elph ry pis
hefi er ith the dN iaa no w ran
rst eand bes tm ew nd ar ted.
No. 452 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.
First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS
PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

NEW MUSIC.—"O, IF I WERE A LITTLE BIRD," "Though I am a little Maiden or God so good to me." as sung by little Martha Davies; and "The Scientific Frog," as sung by Master Alonzo Tremaine, of the Tremaine Family. "Bonnie, Bonnie Belle" and "Johnny's so Bashful." 25 cents each, mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLETT'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER OF vocal and instrumental music wishes to teach for her board, in some family residing between 6th and 3d avs., and 15th and 35th sts.; will bring a piano if desired. Address, for two days, A. M. B., No. 99 Stanton-st.

SOPRANO.—A YOUNG LADY, POSSESSING SUperior musical attainments, desires a situation in a church, or to teach singing in a private family or school. Address MUSIC, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED, A FEMALE music-teacher, good pianist and vocalist; will pay good salary. For further particulars apply this day at the music store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY except SATURDAY, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands, and Fortifications.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME LA MARS, TEACHER OF AStronomy and Astrology, is at No. 168 Varick-st. This mysterious lady is a wonder to the community: her predictions are true; on all events of life, she is in possession of magic charms for love and good luck and prosperity.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
BEST VENTILATED LECTURE ROOM
In the world, and delightfully cool and pleasant.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE GIANT BABY!
ALBINO FAMILY!
WHAT IS IT?
LIVING SKELETON.
All of which the Management is compelled to remove, to give room to
OTHER BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS.
Those who have not seen these living wonders can have no idea how great curiosities they are. They must see them soon, or they will be forever too late. They will be on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, together with the
LADY WITH LONG HAIR,
Flowing gracefully over her shoulders and back, and
TRAILING ON THE FLOOR AS SHE WALKS.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION.
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living. He weighs 1,000 lbs., eats 60 lbs. fish daily, and requires 16 barrels of sea water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with BEAUTIFUL LIVING FISH, LIVING SEAL, &c., as
ANGEL FISH, RED SNAPPERS, &c., &c.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING" CALCULATOR,
MONSTER SNAKES, FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY,
GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES,
Including that of TOMMY, of the JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Engaged for one week, the celebrated
WREN FAMILY,
A COMPANY OF JUVENILE COMEDIANS,
Of twelve youthful performers, who have elicited the
HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS OF THE PRESS
And the public in every part of this country. They will
APPEAR EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
This week, in a great variety of DANCES, DUETTS, COMIC SONGS, OPERETTAS, DRAMAS, &c., &c.
All these, besides all the Wonders and Novelties of the Museum collection, which embrace not less than
850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world, are all, yes,
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
Lecture Room Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director	Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist. J. E. Hayes | Prompter	T. S. Cline

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mr. STODDART	as	Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta
and		
Miss SARA STEVENS	as	Mary Meredith

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

CARD.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MR. SOUTHERN
Begs to announce that his
FAREWELL BENEFIT
and
LAST APPEARANCE
But four in New-York, will take place on
MONDAY, the 27th inst.,
On which occasion the world-famed
AMERICAN COUSIN
Will be performed, being positively the
LAST WEEK,
Wherein it will ever be represented by the present
EXTRAORDINARY CAST.
☞ N. B.—Box Book now open. ☜

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY.)
THIS DAY (SATURDAY.)
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
MISS L. S. ANDERSON
MISS L. S. ANDERSON
In her extraordinary performances.
Doors open this morning at 1½ P. M., this evening at 8.
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD
Is the great entertainment of the day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S
ROYAL EQUESTRIA TROUPE
Will give
A SPECIAL MATINEE
TO-DAY,
AT
TWO O'CLOCK,
When, by special request,
WILLIAM AND GEORGE HANLON
will appear on
THE TERRIFIC TRAPAZE.
ZOYARA,
THE SIX BROTHERS HANLON,
DUVERNAY,
CHARLTON,
SEBASTIAN,
DE BACH,
And all the host of Forty Stars.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Aug. 25, 1860.
IRISH ASSURANCE.
Pat .... Mr. FLORENCE
Nancy..... (with Yankee song) .... Mrs. FLORENCE
To conclude with
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Polly..... (Assuming six characters).. Mrs. FLORENCE
Fred..... (Assuming six characters).. Mr. FLORENCE
To commence at 8 o'clock.

J. H. OGDEN.
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR IS COMING.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL, and GEO. W. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
Unquestionably the most talented troupe in existence, at HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
SECOND WEEK. CROWDED HOUSES.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, and every evening, all the newest features of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, with Burlesque, Opera, Comedy, Tragedy and Farce, by the great stars, Birch, Unsworth, Eugene, Campbell, Griffin, Olveiria, Hooley, Donniken, Melville, Reeves, Ashe, &c., &c., ending each evening with a new and laughable afterpiece. For full particulars, see programme. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'oclock. Admission, 25c.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
This magnificent collection, open DAY and EVENING, and contains
SOHN'S great painting of
"DIANA SURPRISED AT THE BATH."
STEINBRUCK'S great painting of
"THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI."
BECKER'S great painting of
"THE REAPERS' RETURN HOME,"
with over one hundred and twenty choice PAINTINGS and STATUES. Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors.....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,
The performance will commence with
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
After which, THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
Concluding with
HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 8th-st.,
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

J. H. OGDEN.
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR IS COMING.

MR. J. C. FREDERICKS,
The eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist, will give (entirely from memory,) a grand Shakespearean and Poetical Entertainment, at Hope Chapel, MONDAY EVENING, August 27, previous to his departure for Europe. Admittance, 50 cents.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.
Arrangements have been made to have music by DODWORTH's Band, on the Mall in the Central Park, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

J. H. OGDEN.
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR IS COMING.

SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT AT THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN, Sailors' Snug Harbor, North Shore, Staten Island, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., under the immediate patronage of the lady managers and friends of the institution. The programme, approved by a special committee of ladies appointed by the Board, embraces gems from the oratorios and other classical works of the old and new masters, which the children will perform without alteration or abridgment. Singing by the Home children and children from the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, N. Y., aided by distinguished talent from New-York. Holders of tickets to the concert will be privileged to pic-nic in the beautiful groves connected with the institution, from morning until night. Tickets, 25 cents; children, half price: may be obtained in the City at Randolph's, Broadway; of A. C. Wood, Esq., No. 7 John-st.; on the Island at Messrs. J. W. Snedeker's, and C. M. Pine & Co.'s, Factoryville; Office Seamen's Retreat, Stapleton; in Brooklyn, at J. E. Lent's Music Store, No. 359 Fulton-st., and at the entrance on the day of the concert. Go from the City by the North Shore boats, foot of Whitehall-st., at 8½ and 10 A. M., and 12½ P. M., or by the *Flora*, Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Leave Snug Harbor Dock at 5½ P. M. The proceeds arising from the concert to be applied to the education of the children in Vocal Music.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT fail to visit the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET and MUSEUM OF FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—Statesmen, Orators, Philosophers, Murderers, Thieves, &c., &c. Complete Phrenological Delineations of Character with full descriptions given when desired.

GOLDSMITH'S STEREOSCOPIC MUSEUM, Nos. 321 and 333 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Admission 25 cents. Writing Academy same building. Each pupil will receive the personal instruction of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

GREAT VEGETABLE PERTURBATION.

Grand Reception of the Wherry Whortleberry Man.

Turnips Looking Up—"Garden Sass" Excited—Cabbages Enthusiastic—Pumpkins Rampant—Cucumbers Cool.

Mr. D. U. Martin, whose arrival was reported in the Times yesterday, and who has earned the *sobriquet* of "the Wherry Man," by successfully rowing a small skeleton boat from Boston to New-York, subsisting wholly on fruit and vegetable diet, was, yesterday, rendered an appropriate reception by his friends of the vegetarian school, at the Water-cure establishment in Laight-street. Besides the regular guests and patients of the house, several gentlemen who take an interest in the regatta clubs, Mr. Darling and his associates, who built the now celebrated wherry, and several representatives of the Press, attended by invitation. Several ladies were also present, who appeared to take considerable interest in the row-mantic adventurer. The dinner consisted wholly of vegetables and the fruits of the season, well-cooked and served up in abundance. After a brief explanation by the Superintendent, of the design of the dinner, Mr. Martin was introduced, and the party, consisting of about sixty persons, sat down. Ample justice was done to the repast, and there was no complaint on account of the absence of meat. The dinner being disposed of, the wherry-man was desired to give an account of his adventures.

Mr. Martin, on rising, was greeted with applause. He said he had been considerably taken aback by the notoriety which his somewhat novel undertaking has procured for him; and he would not deny that he had been gratified as well as surprised at the receptions with which he had met, both from public and private parties, since he left Boston on his present trip. He understood that the present occasion was designed in his honor, for his achievement of a rather difficult, and, as some considered, a dangerous undertaking; as such he was greatly obliged to his friends, whose kindness had prompted this reception. He had been asked a great many times, and by almost every one he had met, as to "What he was doing it for?" He would now briefly answer these inquiries in a few words. He would premise that three years ago he came to New-York to see a brother off to California, and being much troubled with dyspepsia, his attention was attracted to lectures upon digestion. He finally became convinced that the vegetable theory was the correct one, at least for him, and he at once left off the use of meat. He experienced, at first, some inconvenience from eating too much butter and sweet food as a substitute, but after a short time he corrected these habits, and found his health rapidly improving. He had continued the use of vegetable food exclusively, from that time to the present, and for the last two or three months he had lived almost exclusively on fruit; and his experience had satisfied him that it was the best food for both physical and mental effort. Nature, he considered, was the best instructor as to what was suitable for man. He had experienced great difficulty in getting fruit in its natural state, for, if he asked for berries, they were almost sure to add sugar to them; which, he considered was bad. One object of his had been to demonstrate what a person could endure, living wholly on vegetable food. He was associated with a society, composed of members of the late Rev. Theodore Parker's Church, whose ministry he had long enjoyed, and whose memory he greatly venerated. This Society was named the "Fraternity," and was devoted to reform in all its rational aspects. Having a high esteem for the members, personally, he had given the name of the Society to his little wherry, which he would not deny he felt some pride in having rowed over so long and rough a voyage. Then, he loved these "rough-and-ready" excursions, as he called them, and he found them greatly promotive of enjoyment. Last season he undertook a similar one to Nova Scotia. These had been mainly the motives which prompted the undertaking. Mr. Martin then proceeded to give an account of his voyage as follows: He left Boston on the 8th of August, at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived at Plymouth at midnight, having rowed a distance of about fifty miles. He landed at Gurnet Light, hauled up his boat, and slept on the beach, with his oil-skin coat for a covering. On the 9th he started to cross the Cape, but dense fog set in, and he deemed it prudent to return, so he landed at Monument Point, where he slept on the beach again. On the 10, he crossed to the point of Cape Cod, about 25 miles, and passing Race Point, through a pretty rough sea, kept on down the east side until he came to Nauset Light. It was now midnight, and the first effort to land caused his boat to be partly swept by a roller. The darkness prevented him from distinguishing the kind of shore on which he was to venture with his frail boat, but dashing through the breakers he found himself thrown high and dry upon a sandy beach. He spent several days here, attending Camp meeting, and waiting for the fog to clear off. On the 13th he made an experimental attempt to get through the surf, but as he anticipated, was capsized and thrown ashore, after a smart struggle in the water. He finally left Nauset on the 16th, at 7 A. M., and pulled round Monomoy Point as far as Hyannis, where he spent the night on board of a friendly schooner under the lee of the breakwater. On Friday he reached Wood's Hole, stopping for a short time at Falmouth. Here he made some slight repairs, replenished his stock of berries, and started again, reaching Cuttyhunk at midnight. The sea broke fearfully along this rock-bound island, and for a time he was deterred from landing lest his boat should be "stove" among the rocks. Pulling near the light-house, he hailed the keeper, who came out and signaled him to a safe landing place. Mr. Smith, the light-keeper, entertained him, and gave him a box of berries, which had been brought from New-Bedford by a friend. He stopped here over Saturday and on Sunday morning, greatly refreshed, he embarked for Newport. He concluded, however, not to go into this fashionable watering place, as his wardrobe was not of the required cut to appear in society there, so he pushed, or rather pulled on for Point Judith, and reached Stonington the same night, making a distance of about sixty miles,—the best day's performance during the trip. Lodging ashore, he dined luxuriously on apples; started, as good as new, on Monday morning, and reached a point near Guilford. On Tuesday he made a short call at New-Haven, where he made some pleasant acquaintances, but found some uncongenial apples, which somewhat deranged his—constitution. On Wednesday he crossed the Sound, out twenty-five miles, and hauling his boat up on the beach, covered himself with his overcoat and slept soundly until morning. On awaking, and feeling the need of a little exercise, he decided to pull as far as Sand's Point, ten miles distance, to obtain an appetite. Here he breakfasted on apples and berries, and laying in a moderate-sized water melon, started on his last day's row to New-York, which he reached about 5½ o'clock P. M. He left Boston with the following outfit: Four quarts of whortleberries, six apples, one rubber-coat, one shawl, one chart and a catalogue of the different lights, one pocket compass, a pocket songster, to aid him in serenading the fishes, one tooth-brush, two pairs of hose, one opera-glass, and a sponge to keep the boat dry.

The boat is a common but neat lapstreak wherry, built of white cedar, and right white oak timbers, copper fastened. She is sharp at both ends, 21½ feet long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 8 inches deep. There are out-riggers for the oars, 5 feet wide. She has mahogany washboards, and a covering 3 inches high around an oval opening 5 feet fore and aft. Air-tight compartments at each end are provided, capable of sustaining the boat and one man when she is full of water.

The entire party went to view the boat, and Mr. Roberts, the President of the Empire City Yacht Club, said he would give Mr. Martin $200 for it—an offer which he will probably accept. Mr. Martin proposes to go to Albany in his wherry, and return to Boston by rail.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED CITY PROPERTY.

Important Communication to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

We publish below a report from the Comptroller, made to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the full purport of which requires some explanation. Some time last year a party, whose name it is not necessary to mention, appeared before the Comptroller, and stated that he knew of a large amount of property really belonging to the City, but which had been in the undisturbed occupancy of private parties for years—and he proposed, for a certain consideration, viz., a per-centage on the value of the property recovered, to disclose the location of the property, and the names of the pseudo owners.

Mr. Hawes was startled at the assertions so positively made, but declined entering into any such an arrangement for the present. It is proper to add, however, in this connection, that negotiations are still pending with the party in question, which may result in some astonishing disclosures.

The Comptroller at once communicated his information, or rather the offer of information, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who, in December, 1859, directed the Comptroller to prepare a list of maps of all the property owned by the City. Mr. Haws has not only followed out the letter, but the spirit of the resolution, for he has furnished in addition to the list of property and maps, a list of all lessees, of parties from whom property has been purchased, and, where possible, the amount of consideration money paid. Also, a full reference to the book and page of the volume in which record has been made in the Register's office.

In the course of the searches which the performance of this duty entailed, it has been discovered that a very large number of lots in possession of the City for many years have never been recorded at all—the original deeds, however, being in possession of the Comptroller; and in other cases, property to the value of $50,000 was discovered which was in the possession of other parties. The whole work, which is one of the most important ever performed by any of the Departments, has required an amount of care, patience and skill which fully justifies the high encomiums paid by Mr. Haws to Mr. Serrell and Mr. Cady, by whom it has been done, under the personal supervision of Mr. Warren, the Deputy-Comptroller. Copies of the reduced maps and lists will soon be ready for public distribution, and will, no doubt, be eagerly sought for, as some householders may on examination find themselves in the awkward position of not being the owners of the property for which they had paid.

The publication through the Press of these lists of property would satisfy any holder of City securities that his investment is secured by abundant and substantial avails. The following is the report:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, July 25, 1860.

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds of the City of New-York:

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by your Board on the 28th December, 1859, the Comptroller respectfully reports that he has performed the duty assigned to him, and herewith submits twelve lists and maps, which are believed to embrace all the real estate owned by the Corporation, with the exception of that exclusively used by the Croton Aqueduct, extending from Eighty-fifth-street to and including the Croton Lake, which has not been included in the present statement, because the extent of it would almost or quite forbid its arrangement in form corresponding with the present, and also because the time which would be required to examine and arrange so long and varied a set of titles, would delay the publication of the more important part of the subject for several months.

It appears proper here to remark, that there is other property belonging to the Corporation, not included in this list, because it is not properly real estate, as it consists of ungranted ground below high-water mark along various parts of the shores of the City, which is subject to the preemptive rights of the adjacent owners, and also some estate in the old roads on the island which have been closed, or soon will be, by the progress of improvements.

The last List of Corporation real estate, with maps annexed, was published in the year 1838, and since that time an immense property has been purchased, and much of what was then owned has been sold. To examine lists and prepare maps, has required all the time which has elapsed since the resolution was passed; and it is confidently believed that the result of the work will be a saving to the City of many thousands of dollars' worth of property which might otherwise, by the frequent changes of officials, be lost sight of.

The property subject to leases, "Map No. 1," is much less than formerly, owing to the large amount sold off since 1844, and the Common Lands, "Maps Nos. 2 and 3," are very much reduced from the same cause, and the absorption of much of it by the Central Park. It is discovered by the investigations made for this purpose that a valuable portion of what remains is in the possession of other parties, against whom suit was commenced by the Corporation nearly twenty-three years since, but has not yet been determined, and special directions will be given that the question be vigorously prosecuted for the City.

In the preparation of List and Map "No. 4" of Sundry Lots, property at Williamsburgh, acquired in 1852, worth at least $50,000, was discovered, which had never before been entered on the lists of real estate.

Map and List "No. 5" embrace all the property in use by the Almshouse Department, and Nos. 6 and 7 that in use by the Board of Education. The latter has been wholly added to the real estate list since the year 1843, and is now very extensive. Nos. 8 and 9 of property in use by the Fire Department, has been very extensively added to within a few years.

The Market property embraced on List and Map No. 10, has not been increased since 1838, except by the West Washington Market ground, and the purchase of land from R. W. Lowber, between Sixteenth-street and Seventeenth-street, and Avenue C and the East River, and which yet remains unoccupied.

With the exception of Lots No. 5, 7, 11 and 17, on List and Map No. 11, all the property there shown, in use by the Police Department, has been acquired since the year 1838; and Central Park, Manhattan-square, Mount Morris, Reservoir-square, Madison-square, and the small parks at Grove and Christopher streets, also at Fourth-avenue, Seventh-street and Third-avenue, and at Broadway, Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, have been added to the list of squares and parks, Map No. 12, since that time.

The property known as "Fort Gansevoort" has not been included in the foregoing list, for the reason that the question of the validity of its conveyance by the Corporation has not been finally determined.

In the preparation of the following maps and diagrams, the Comptroller has availed himself of the professional services of Mr. John J. Serrell, long and favorably known as one of our principal City Surveyors, whose former connection with the Department of Finance, and familiar acquaintance with the real estate of the Corporation, eminently qualified him to perform the work, which has been executed in a highly creditable manner.

The lists facing the maps, showing the location and size of lots, dates of conveyance to the Corporation, and by whom, the consideration paid for the same, and the volume and folio where the deeds are recorded in the Register's Office, have been prepared by Mr. A. S. Cady, who has long been connected with and is still an officer of this Department.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Street Cleaning and Its Cost.—The great decrease in the comparative expenses of cleaning the streets for the week ending Aug. 11, and that ending Aug. 18, amounting to nearly a thousand dollars, has excited some comments among tax-payers. The explanation is furnished by the tables of Mr. Downing, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. For the week ending Aug. 11, there were 297 men employed, who performed 1,074½ hours' work, and who removed 14,182 loads of dirt, ashes and manure, at a cost of $4,631. During the week ending Aug. 18, the number of men employed was 284, who performed only 713¼ hours' work, there having been two days during which no work could be done. These removed 11,742 loads of dirt, ashes and manure, at a cost of $3,627, and as there was a diminution in the number of men, and a large decrease in the number of hours' work, the decrease of the week is accounted for. The streets generally are in a respectable condition, and are cleaned at an expense far less than that called for by the contract with Mr. Waterbury and his associates, passed last year by the Common Council. The following table shows the amount of semi-monthly payments from March 24, when the heaviest work commences, up to Aug. 18, the last return:

For the two weeks ending March 24	$19,680
For the two weeks ending April 7	20,643
For the two weeks ending April 21	12,683
For the two weeks ending May 5	13,068
For the two weeks ending May 19	15,281
For the two weeks ending June 2	13,088
For the two weeks ending June 16	15,276
For the two weeks ending June 30	12,915
For the two weeks ending July 14	10,547
For the two weeks ending Aug. 4	8,542
For the two weeks ending Aug. 18	8,658

Mr. Downing is preparing for publication a tabular statement, showing the number of men employed in each Ward for every week during the year ending July 1, the amount of wages paid weekly for cleaning each Ward, the number of loads of ashes, dirt, &c., removed, and the amounts derived from the sale of manure, &c., so that the actual expenses of cleaning the streets in the various Wards may be discovered at a glance.

The Tax Levy and the Delay in its Confirmation.—It was mentioned in the Times a few days since that the officials in the bureaux of Receiver of Taxes and the Commissioners of Taxes, were idle in consequence of the non-action of the Supervisors in confirming the tax levy. At a meeting of the Commissioners on Annual Taxes of the Board of Supervisors held yesterday at the Comptroller's Office, the delay was explained, and no fault can rest with the Committee or the Board. It appears that since the tax levies for City and County purposes were sent in, the Central Park Commissioners have asked for an additional appropriation of $90,000 for "maintenance" of the Park, meaning thereby the payment of officials and employed within its precincts. This has been submitted to the Counsel of the Corporation, who has not as yet returned a reply, and, consequently, no action can be had thereon. Another cause of delay arises from the fact that a *mandamus* has been granted forbidding the Supervisors from confirming the tax levy without the insertion therein of an appropriation sufficient to meet the claim of McSpedon & Baker, the printers to the famous "Commissioners of Records," amounting to some sixty thousand dollars. This has been argued, but as the decision of the Court has not been rendered, the Committee cannot report. These causes sufficiently explain the delay in the action of the Committee, and exonerate them from any imputation of censure.

German Singing Festival.—The Pic-Nic Concert and Bal Champêtre of the German Singing Society Arion, whose members won the prize at the late contest of the various German Singing Societies, at Buffalo, took place Thursday afternoon and evening, at Conrad's Yorkville Park. The Teutonia Maennerchor, and the Singing Academy of New York, Harmonia of Hoboken, Liedertafel of Williamsburgh, and Eintracht of Newark, participated, and added greatly to the pleasures of the evening. The concert, both vocal and instrumental, was under the management of Mr. Carl Anschutz. The singers were assisted by Julius Ungers' orchestra, consisting of thirty pieces. The concert was one of the best and elicited much applause from the numerous assemblage. The performance of various farces, games and other sports and dancing on the large platform in front of the Hotel, occupied the balance of the evening. The Garden was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and otherwise tastefully decorated, by means of garlands, transparencies and banners. Many of the transparencies bore funny inscriptions and like illustrations. A handsome display of fire-works was also set off, and attracted much attention.

A Series of Accidents.—Margaret Quigley, a child, was dangerously injured, yesterday, by a large sheet of iron which fell upon her, at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, where she was engaged in picking up chips. John Murray and John Roach, while at work discharging coal from a brig, at the foot of Seventeenth-street, North River, accidentally fell into the hold, and were seriously injured. They were conveyed to their residence, in West Nineteenth-street. Morris Pigott, a lad thirteen years of age, while wrestling with another boy, in Spruce-street, fell or was thrown with great force to the pavement, dislocating his hip. He was taken to the residence of his parents, in Forty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. Catharine Duffy fell down a flight of stairs, in West Houston-street, and dislocated her hip. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.—The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, showing the number of inmates in the various institutions under the care of this Board, shows that their number amounts to 7,717, which is an increase of 137 since last week. The number remainining Aug. 11, 1860, was 7,580; number admitted during the past week, 2,289; during the same time died, were discharged, sent to Blackwell's Island or to the State Prison, 2,152. The Commissioners have advertised for assistant physicians for the various Institutions under their care. The present occupants of these positions are about to vacate them.

The Work in the Croton Department.—The work on the Fourth-avenue pipes is still estopped by the failure of the Mayor to act in the matter. This is one of the most important works at present in progress, and it is a wrong to the citizens that it should be delayed by a mere legal quibble. The work on the High Bridge will be prosecuted with all possible rapidity, the first instalment of iron having arrived, and being now in process of manufacture into pipes. An iron conduit of seven feet diameter will be a curiosity, and, doubtless, thousands will drive out to watch the progress of this work.

Praiseworthy.—The gate-keeper at the Weehawken Ferry, foot of Forty-fifth-street, performed a praiseworthy act a day or two since. A little Irish boy, seven or eight years of age, while playing on the pier near by, missed his footing in some way, and fell into the water. Some bystanders, who did not want to get their clothes wet, gave the alarm, when the gate-keeper at once rushed to the spot, jumped into the river, and rescued the little fellow just as he was sinking for the last time.

A New Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit $3 bill, of the Capitol Bank of Albany, was in circulation Thursday evening. Edward McKnight, who says he is a confidence operator, Alexander Mathews, John Smith and Timothy McCarty, were arrested in different Wards, for passing notes of this description. The bill is a moderately well-executed photograph. On the person of McKnight was found $137 in counterfeit bills of different banks, and various denominations. The prisoners were all locked up for examination.

Police Commissioners.—At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, Erasmus A. Cutts, of Twenty-first Precinct, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Captains of Police be directed by the General Superintendent to report the houses of prostitution, and the names of their owners, in their various Precincts. Adjourned.

Death of an Old City Lawyer.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday night, Mr. Geradus Clark, an old and eminent member of the New-York Bar, died, at the age of 75 years. He practiced in this City for nearly half a century, and about ten years ago retired from duty, and took up his residence at New-Rochelle. His funeral takes place from Trinity Church, in that village, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Attempted Suicide.—Martin Huron, residing at No. 89 Sixth-avenue, attempted suicide, yesterday, by jumping into the dock, foot of Christopher-street, but was rescued from drowning by John Morton, who plunged in after him. Huron was taken to his residence.

Music at the Central Park.—We are to have music at the Central Park again this Autumn. Although we have not reached the blissfulness of that cool season yet, the concerts will commence this afternoon at 4 o'clock, weather permitting.

Who Gets the Corporation Grass?—These crops of grass are cut yearly from nearly all the Corporation parks, but no record is found in the Comptroller's reports of any amount received for its sale. It is an item worth looking into.

Police Reports.

A SINGULAR CASE—THE TABLES TURNED.

A short time since a woman named Elizabeth Berry, was incarcerated by Justice Welsh, on a charge of larceny preferred against her by a barber living in Brooklyn, named Daniel Biggs; but on an examination on Friday, she proved her innocence and was discharged. It appears that a few weeks ago she was about starting in a boat from Cape May to Philadelphia, when she was accosted by Biggs, who told her that she was on the wrong boat, and showed her another that she should take. Biggs appeared very friendly, gave her his card, and invited her, if she ever came to New-York, to call and see his family. She then left him, and proceeded on board the boat designated, and the following day, to her surprise, found herself in this City instead of Philadelphia. Soon after landing she, again to her surprise, met Biggs, and was induced to accompany him home. Here he showed her every attention, and made her a present of some clothing, but failing in his purpose towards her, he became angry, accused her of stealing the clothing he had given her, and caused her arrest on a charge of larceny. On an affidavit to the above effect being made, Justice Welsh discharged the accused, and sent Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, to arrest Biggs. The latter was soon before the magistrate, and was committed to prison to answer a charge of perjury.

ARREST OF A BOGUS FIREMAN.

On Thursday evening the Police of the Seventeenth Ward arrested a fellow named John Smith, on charge of obtaining money from various citizens of that Ward on false and fraudulent representations. The accused represented himself as the Foreman of Engine Company No. 26, and told a pitiful story in regard to the sufferings of a member of said Company who had sustained a fracture of the leg while in the discharge of his duty. Upon these touching appeals he obtained a large sum of money, which he appropriated to his own use. He finally came across one of the members of the Company, and upon soliciting aid from him was considerably surprised at finding violent hands laid upon him. The fireman informed him that none of his Company stood in need of aid.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

A man named Claus Torrey was arrested on Friday, charged with swindling Daniel Cashman, residing at No. 5 Beaver-street, out of liquors to the value of $346, by false pretences. It is alleged that the accused, in order to get the liquor on credit, stated that he was carrying on a liquor-rectifying establishment at No. 15 Elizabeth-street, was free from debt, and doing a good business, when in fact, as appears, he was insolvent, and a few days after making the purchase, had his place sold out by the Sheriff, to satisfy a mortgage. Justice Connolly committed him for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mary Ann Boggler was arrested on Friday, charged with stealing $120 in gold coin from George Scribe, keeper of a lager-bier saloon, at No. 137 Canal-street. The premises of the accused were searched, and the money was found sewed up in a sofa. Justice Steers locked her up to answer.

Robert and James Armstrong, brothers, were arrested on a charge of stealing $86 worth of clothing from the premises of John Jeffers, No. 373 Eighth-street, and were locked up by Justice Steers for examination.

ROBBING AN EMPLOYER.

Jacob Roberts, a lad 14 years of age, was arrested yesterday, charged with having on various occasions robbed his employer, Anthony Wallack, a gold beater, doing business at No. 211 Grand-street, of small quantities of gold, amounting to the aggregate value of $80. The accused confessed his guilt, and stated that he had sold the gold to Solomon De Young, of No. 190 Eldridge-street, who, for the first 20 pennyweights, gave him but 37 cents, at another time he got 50 cents for a lot, and a third time $2. De Young was also arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and Justice Welsh held him to bail in $500 to answer the charge. The boy was locked up for trial.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Gustave Rosa and Augustus Ehl, both German musicians, got into a quarrel yesterday in Fifty-eighth-street, near Broadway, when, as is charged, Ehl drew a dirk and stabbed his adversary in the neck, inflicting a very dangerous wound. He then fled, but subsequently returned and gave himself up to the police, and was locked up to await the result of the injuries to Rosa. The wounded man was taken to the station-house, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Husted, after which he was taken to his residence.

STEALING CLOTHING.

Carl Anderson, a German cigar maker, was arrested, yesterday, charged with stealing eleven coats, valued at $175, from the store of Henry B. Wall, No. 739 Eighth-avenue. The prisoner was seen, as alleged, carrying off the property, and Justice Connolly locked him up for trial.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

A man named Thos. McCann was arrested, yesterday, charged with being one of the burglars who, on the night of the 18th instant, robbed the dwelling of Mr. Bruce, No. 125 West Thirty fourth-street, of clothing, &c., to the value of $250, some of which has been recovered. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly, and committed for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A man giving his name as John Smith, was arrested on Friday, charged with feloniously passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Marine Bank, at the store of Augustus Johnson, No. 2 Bayard-street, in payment for some sugar. He was locked up by Justice Steers, to await examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, was found floating in the dock foot of Fifteenth-street, East River, and Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon it. Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, and was dressed in light colored pants, blue overalls, blue cloth coat, and white muslin shirt. No marks of violence were found upon the body and a verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered. The body had been but two or three days in the water.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

A child four years old, named John Markhart, was run over on Friday at the corner of Allen and Canal streets, by a truck and instantly killed. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared, that deceased ran after the truck, and while hanging on it, fell before the wheel and was run over. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." The parents of the child reside at No. 109 Division-street.

SUICIDE.

Thos. Paine, a laborer, committed suicide, yesterday, at his boarding-house, No. 391 Cherry-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "suicide while laboring under temporary aberration of mind," was rendered. Deceased was 53 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Sons of Temperance.—The Temperance organizations were never, perhaps, in a more flourishing condition, in this city, since the great revulsion which followed the legislative enactment known as the Maine law, than at the present time. The different Divisions of Sons of Temperance are particularly prosperous. They hold regular weekly meetings, and additions are constantly being made to their ranks. The admitting of ladies to the public proceedings of this Order has had a good effect, and many young men are by them induced to join the cold-water army. Brooklyn Division No. 13 held an interesting meeting, Thursday evening, at their rooms, No. 166 Fulton-street, at which Ex-Mayor Hall presided, when addresses were made by Mr. Hall, of Myrtle Division No. 115; Mr. Jocelyn, of New-York; Rev. Shadrach Leadar, of Massachusetts; and John Leavens. Between each address there was singing by members of the Order. The next meeting will be held Sept. 20.

A Shooting Case.—A man, named Owen Meghan, was arrested by Officer Bell, of the Sixth Precinct Police, at the corner of Withers and Lorrimer streets, for attempting to kill James Toland and James Cosgrove, by discharging a pistol at them. Fortunately no one was injured. Meghan, it is alleged, was creating a disturbance, and when remonstrated with by the complainants he deliberately fired two shots at them, one ball just grazing Mr. Toland's head. The accused was committed for trial.

Died in a Cart.—An apple-woman was taken suddenly ill at Myrtle-avenue Park, Thursday evening, and was placed in a cart to be taken to the First Precinct Station-house. Before reaching that place she died. Her remains were placed in care of the Coroner.

The Late Stabbing Affray.—Walker, the colored man, who was stabbed by Kidd, on North Sixth-street, on Tuesday night, was still alive last night, but fast sinking. The man who inflicted the injuries has not been arrested, but is supposed to be prowling about New-York.

Hudson River Items.

More Mammoth Fossils Found in Ulster County.—A number of workmen have been engaged for some time past in making excavations in a swamp at Ellenville, Ulster County, for the purpose of discovering the remains of mammoth fossils. For the last four or five years several portions of these pre-Adamite monsters have been discovered, and the New-York Geological Society are now going to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of procuring, if possible, a full skeleton of the mammoth. Already an immense tusk has been taken out which measures ten feet in length, as well as several immense bones. They were found to be much decomposed, but with care may be united. The agent of the Society is now superintending the work, and he states that he feels quite confident of taking out a complete skeleton.

Daring Robbery on the River.—On Wednesday night a bold robbery was perpetrated on board the steamboat *North America*, while making her up trip. It appears that Mr. Harry W. Gott, of Austerlitz, Columbia County, an extensive drover, after collecting a large amount of money in this City, tied it in a handkerchief around his body, under his clothing. While on his way to Hudson, asleep in his berth, some one cut through all his clothing into his handkerchief, and abstracted the money without waking Mr. Gott. It is supposed that he was seen by the thief arranging his cash before leaving New-York, was followed, and thus robbed.

Fatal Accident at Weehawken—A Man Killed by an Explosion.—About 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the laborers of the stone-quarry of Messrs. Waterbury, Downey & Reynolds, at Weehawken, were in a blacksmith's shop eating dinner, an explosion took place from the quarry opposite, and a large piece of rock was driven with great force through the shop. In its course it struck one of the men upon the head, crushing in the skull and killing him instantly. He was a man that had been employed there only a day or two, so that his name was unknown. He was about 40 years of age. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Fatal Result of an Accident.—Mr. Bayard Milligan, of New-Orleans, nephew to Louis McLane, Minister to Mexico, while driving out with his wife and the two daughters of Mr. McLane, near Mellenville, Columbia County, was thrown from the carriage, while trying to restrain the horses, which had taken fright. He had his leg broken and received other injuries. A physician was called, but the injuries proved fatal, as he lingered for several days, and finally expired at the residence of Mr. McLane.

The Weather, Crops, &c., on the Hudson.—Scarcely a day has passed for the last two weeks that the rain has not fallen in torrents. Considerable damage has been done all along the line of the river. The hay and grain had fortunately been gathered in by the farmers. The crops have been more plentiful this year than for several years previous. The fruit and vegetables have also been very abundant.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. EAST NEW-YORK.

The return match between St. George and East New-York has resulted in another victory for St. George—it being their twelfth this season, and all won by their legitimate members. They had still ten wickets to fall.

SATELLITE VS. NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK PROFESSIONALS AND MEMBERS OF OTHER CLUBS BARRED.

The Satellite Club was organized last year upon the principle of the Base Ball Clubs—of not allowing members of other clubs to belong to them, or to play matches with clubs which resorted to such discreditable expedients as employing professional players and members of other clubs—revolvers—to play in their matches for the purpose of defeating their opponents at all hazards. At a great sacrifice of principle, the Satellites made a match with the New-York Club, which is notorious for playing in its matches men from almost every club they can get them from. It came off at Hoboken on Thursday, with the proviso that New-York should only play its members, who belonged to no other club, and none of them professionals. When they came to the scratch, they could only get nine men, and by favor of the Satellites, brought in Upton and Garrison, of their first eleven, and who belong to other clubs. Even with this outside aid they were ingloriously beaten.

The following is the score:

SATELLITE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Tubeck c. Garrison b. Osborn	1	b. Garrison	5
Sammond b. Upton	6	not out	—
Watson b. Garrison	3	b. G. Osborn	5
Walton, run out	3	c. T. Osborn b. Robertson	—
Herring b. Garrison	1	run out	—
Higgins, not out	16	c. G. Osborn b. Roberts'n	7
Tiel, run out	11	b. Garrison	20
Palin, run out	—	c. Robertson b. G. Osborn	—
Dumper c. Garrison b. Osborn	11	c. Garrison b. G. Osborn	—
Walker, run out	3	run out	2
Kelsey b. Garrison	4	c. O. Osborn b. G. Osborn	—
Bye, 1; leg-bye, 1 wides, 5	7	leg-bye, 1; wides, 4	5
Total	66	Total	44

NEW-YORK.

Parkin, b. Watson	6	c. Herring, b. Walton	0
G. Osborn, b. Walton	2	c. Higgins, b. Walton	9
Upton, c. Herring, b. Walton	5	b. Watson	0
Garrison, run out	0	c. Kelsey, b. Walton	0
Robertson, b. Watson	0	st. Watson, b. Walton	0
O. Osborn, c. Palin, b. Watson	5	not out	0
T. Osborn, l. b. w., b. Watson	2	b. Walton	3
Austin, b. Walton	0	b. Watson	0
Lindsay, b. Walton	0	b. Watson	0
G. Seeley, b. Walton	0	st. Walker, b. Watson	1
W. Howell, Jr., not out	0	st. Walker, b. Watson	1
Leg bye 1, wide 1	2	Byes	2
Total	22	Total	16

Umpires—Satellite, Mr. Brown; New-York, Mr. Horton.

Scorers—Satellite, Robert Welch; New-York, J. Seely.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. JEFFERSON.

These Clubs played a match at Elysian Fields, on Friday, in which their second nines were the contestants. The game was protracted so late that the eighth innings of Gotham scored 18 runs in the twilight. Independent of this addition to their score, the Gothams did some pretty heavy business in the batting line. They are rapidly preparing themselves to take their places in the first nine. The Jeffersons, also, did some good batting, but were outfielded by the Gothamites, whose pitcher and catcher were also something superior.

The following is the score:

JEFFERSON.	Outs.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.
Calvert, s.	2	3	Purtell, p.	1	8
Raymond, r. f.	2	3	Sweet, 3d b.	3	7
Paul, c.	3	2	Mingay, r. f.	3	6
Tyler, 3d b.	3	1	Griswold, c.	0	9
Stokem, l. f.	2	3	Redmond, 2d b.	5	3
Hamilton, c. f.	4	0	Seaman, c. f.	5	4
Devoe, 2d b.	4	0	Hopkins, 1st b.	3	6
Springsteen, 1st b.	2	2	Gray, l. f.	2	6
Totten, p.	2	2	J. Forsyth, s.	2	7
Total		16	Total		56

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	Total.
Jefferson	1	1	1	0	7	5	0	1	16
Gotham	3	6	7	9	6	6	1	18	56

Umpire—Mr. Beard, of Mutual Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Burtes for Gotham; E. S. Connor for Jefferson.

UNION OF ELIZABETH CITY N. J. VERSUS ALPINE OF NEW YORK.

The Alpine Club played their first Base Ball match, since their organization at the beginning of the season, on Friday at the Elysian Fields; it was with a Jersey Club and resulted in a victory for the Alpines after a very pleasant and well contested game. The Alpine Club is composed of young men connected with the Jane street Methodist Episcopal Church, who take pleasure in healthy out-door exercise. Although all played very well, the Alpines outbatted the Unions; Westervelt, Selmes, and Shipman making the best show; while Westervelt, Shepherd, Selmes, Ryder, and Simms were the most distinguished in their several positions in the field. For the Unions, Bowford, Moses, and Clark were the most prominent fielders. There is no reason why the next match of this young club, should not be graced with the presence of some of their fair friends, who would no doubt be highly pleased with the doings of their brethren.

The following is the score.

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ALPINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Faulks, s.	3	3	Westervelt, c.	2	4
Drake, c. f.	2	4	Shepherd, l. f.	5	1
Ball, l. f.	3	2	Selmes, s.	3	2
Marsh, r. f.	3	3	Lockwood, r. f.	3	1
Bonford, 3d b.	3	1	W. Shepherd, 2d b.	4	2
Moses, 2d b.	2	2	Shipman, 1st b.	2	4
Tillon, 1st b.	3	1	Ryder, p.	3	2
Woodruff, p.	5	0	Many, c. f.	3	2
Clark, c.	3	1	Simms, 3d b.	2	2
Total		17	Total		20

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	5th.	Total.
Union	0	2	3	2	1	3	0	5	1	17
Alpine	1	0	2	2	6	2	4	3	0	20

PERSONAL.

Farini came very near breaking his neck on Wednesday. He attempted to cross his cable at Niagara Falls, enveloped in a sack of glazed muslin. Hardly had he taken a dozen steps before he found that his feet were slipping. Carefully he retreated to the point of departure, when he put on his India-rubber shoes outside of the bag. Then he attempted the perilous transit successfully. He advertises to carry a man across the chasm next Wednesday.

The Troy *Arena* modifies the statement that John Morrissey recently lost $10,000 at a faro table in Saratoga. When first told the story was true; but on Saturday night he won $4,800, and on Monday night $3,700, so that he is now only $1,500 out of pocket. The *Arena* says that Morrissey has a faro bank of his own at Saratoga, and that an institution of the kind in this City in which he owned a quarter interest recently cleared $80,000 in sixty days. Besides he is a large partner in four or five similar establishments in this City.

Col. Colt is said to be the gainer by Garibaldi's successes. His agent in London, at last accounts, was busily engaged in dispatching invoices addressed to "His Excellency Guiseppe Garibaldi, Palermo.

A gig—a veritable "one-horse shay"—once the property of Stephen Girard, was sold in Philadelphia recently for $16 50. Some dealer in old iron, or it may have been an admirer of the former owner of the vehicle, immediately offered the purchaser $3 50 for his bargain. He was at once taken up.

No sooner had Mr. John B. Gough arrived in Boston, than he received a letter signed by 480 clergymen of different denominations, offering him a public reception at Tremont Temple. The day has not yet been fixed.

M. Maurice Strakosch has just been deeply afflicted in the death of his son, a promising little boy, seven years of age.

Miss Maria Brainerd, the favorite vocalist, is giving concerts in Cleveland, Ohio.

Decisions.

The following decisions were yesterday rendered in the Supreme Court, Special Term, by Justice Sutherland:

Henry B. Howell, et al vs. Edwin C. Bloxham.—Motion to vacate. Order of arrest denied, without costs to either party.

In the matter, &c., of Matilda White et al.—Referred to Charles Monell, Esq., to report, &c.

R. S. Roberts et al vs. R. Rauft et al.—Order of arrest granted.

John W. Bulton vs. Edward Smith et al.—Report confirmed. Judgment ordered.

Edward McMahon vs. The Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

In the matter of, &c., Samuel Wilkinson, Receiver, &c.—Report confirmed. Order for sale granted.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum has his eyes both open, if one is to judge from the unequalled list of curiosities and the brilliant Lecture-room entertainments to be found at his Museum; and if the crowds of happy visitors seen there every day is any indication, the public has its eyes open, too, and reads his advertisements and bills, and will probably see this impromptu notice of his establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Holloway: For years I had been afflicted with piles and costiveness, and could find no remedy. Lately I have used your Pills and Ointment—the piles have disappeared, and my bowels are regular.
JAMES JACKSON, No 32 Carroll-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures.—Dealers and others are invited to call at our great dépôt for Gas Fixtures. A large stock of new patterns now on hand. WARNER, PECK & CO., Manufactures, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 24.

Cotton firm; steamer's news caused greater firmness; sales, to-day, 3,700 bales, including 1,300 bales new, at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for middling. Sales of the week, 15,000 bales; receipts do., 12,250, against 5,000 bales the same time last year. Exports, 7,250 bales; total exports to date, 2,213,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 474,000 bales; receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 774,000 bales. Receipts of new to date, 17,000 bales, against 6,000 bales last year. Stock in port, 56,500 bales. Flour steady, at $5 40@$5 50 for superfine. Sugar buoyant, at 9c.@9¼c. for fair to fully fair. Coffee firm; sales of the week, 650 bags, at 15⅛c.@16c. Imports, 6,000 bags; stock in port, 7,000 bags. Tobacco firm; lugs at 3c.@4c.; fine leaf, 7c.@8c. Exchange on London at 109½@110, and with bills of lading at 108¾@109¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @¼ ₽ cent. premium. Freights, Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat in good demand, and market closes firm; sales 15,200 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 03½; 6,000 bushels red Ohio, at $1 13; 5,600 bushels red Indiana, at $14; and 6,000 bushels red do. on private terms. Corn, the market closes at an advance of about 1c.; sales 6,000 bushels Indiana, at 51c.; 12,800 bushels do, at 51½c.; 5,000 bushels do., at 52c.; and 13,500 bushels choice do., at 52½c. Other grains quiet. Canal Freights advanced ½c. on grain, Flour 32c., Wheat 10c., Corn 9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—90 bbls. Flour, 117,500 bushels Wheat, 70,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,325 bbls. Flour, 24,100 bushels Wheat, 28,800 bushels Corn, 9,200 bushels Oats.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

Flour steady and demand fair; sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 75@$5 for extra Michigan; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio. Wheat firmer, and in good demand; sales 65,000 bushels, at 93c.@95c. for choice No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 09 for red Winter Illinois; $1 09½ for do. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $1 12@$1 13 for white Winter. Corn dull and no sales. Oats steady; sales 17,000 bushels, at 26½c.@27½c. Whisky steady; sales 50 bbls., at 20c. Canal Freights—47c. on Flour, 15½c. on Wheat, 14½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bush. Wheat, 52,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—34,000 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

Flour active, and 5c.@10c. higher for Spring grades. Wheat quiet, and advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales 140,900 bushels at 79c.@80c. for No. 1 Spring; 76c.@77c. for No. 2, in store; 94c.@95c. for No. 1 Red. Corn firm and advanced 1c.; sales 62,000 bushels, at 35c.@36c., in store. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—3,300 bbls. Flour; 107,500 bushels Wheat; 49,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—3,500 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn. Freights declining; 12c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾ ₽ cent. premium.

Cincinnati, Friday, Aug. 24.

Flour very dull; sales unimportant. Whisky, 18c. Provisions dull, nominal and nothing done. Money market easy. Sight Exchange on New-York firm, at ⅜ ₽ cent. premium.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Adriatic*, will close to-day (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Empire City*, will close to-day (Saturday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Adriatic	Aug. 25	New-York	Havre
Edinburg	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Parana	Aug. 28	Boston	Galway
Persia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg
New-York	Sept. 1	New-York	Bremen
FROM EUROPE.			
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Aug. 16	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	Aug. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Jura	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Palestine	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	Aug. 25	Liverpool	Boston
Illinois	Aug. 29	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	Aug. 30	Liverpool	Quebec

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets.. 6 45 | Moon sets....12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 24 | Gov. Island. 3 13 | Hell Gate.... 4 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, ———.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, Boonan, Graves & Co.

Brigs Truxillo, Mulligan, Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co.; Machias, Marston, Apalachicola, W. H. Hazard; Syren, (Br.,) Cremor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Caledonia, (Br.,) Daniels, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Zabiah, Vincent, New-Carlisle, W. W. Schooners John, Stetson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Mist, Dissosway, Baltimore, ———; D. C. Hulse, Conklin, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Alvira, Branin, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Quickstep, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, ———.

Sloop New-World, Ely, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Amity, (of Bath,) Stenson, Havre 46 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Took a pilot from boat M. H. Grinnell, in lat. 40 42, lon. 66 20.

Ship Wild Hunter, (of Boston,) Callao June 10, passed Cape Horn July 8, crossed the Equator July 30, in lon. 37, in ballast, to master.

Brig Alruccabah, (of Boston,) Connor, Remedios Aug. 13, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Sid. in co. with bark Convoy, for New-York.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lincolnville,) Wilkinson, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, Aug. 9, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Elsenbrook, Port-au-Platte Aug. 12, with tobacco, mahogany, &c., to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Had light winds and calms most of the passage. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sitka, (of Machias,) Steel, St. John, P. R., Aug. 13, with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Wm. A. Brown, (of Boston,) Hammond, Guantanamo, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Village Belle, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Salt Cay, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.

Schr. Hamlet, (of Saugus,) Wade, Mansanilla, Cuba, Aug. 1, with cedar, mahogany, &c., to Post & Small. Left no Am. vessels. Aug. 5, off the Isle of Pines, was boarded from U. S. steamer Water Witch, on a cruise, all well.

Schr. Sir Colin Campbell, (Br., of Halifax,) Vigus, Jacmel 19 ds., with coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, and 7 ds. within 150 miles of New-York, with light airs and calms.

Schr. Wm. L. Coggswell, Penny, Rio Janeiro July 14, with coffee to master. Is anchored at lower Quarantine.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Safford, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. J. A. Woodhouse, Terry, Brazos, Texas, 20 ds., with hides and wool to H. Southmayd & Son.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Smith, Fernandina, Fla., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Fulford, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Paragon, Williams, Hertford, N. C., 5 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Rebecca, McGee, Petersburgh 5 ds., with flour, &c., to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast, for Alexandria.

Schr. Martin, Goldwaith, Elizabethport, with coal for Saco.

Schr. Congress, Nutter, Machias 8 ds., with spars to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Susan Friend, Friend, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Wood, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. T. C. Bunting, Richardson, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. M. Small, (of Boston,) Loud, Madeira 28 ds., with wine, &c., to H. J. Burden. Aug. 8, lat. 27 10, lon. 51 50, passed a large Am. bark strg. S., showing a white signal with two black letters.

Schr. Cactus, Furber, Brazos, Texas, 29 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Post, Smith & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. M. A. McNeil, Turpie, Mobile 27 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Haze, Booth, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Arago, (U. S. surveying,) Lieut.-Com. Ronckendorff, Matagorda, Texas, 26 ds.

Schr. Echo, (Br., of Halifax,) Spaywater, East Caicos, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to H. S. & C. A. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Enchantress, Lynch, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Franklin F. Randolph, Miller, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to M. F. Runyon & Co.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Nickerson, Portland, with stone, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Deposit, (of Calais,) Bradford, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Whistler, Frisbee, Taunton 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. John C. Ireland, Baker, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Almida, Marshall, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. G. W. Hoyt, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. W. Hoyt, Lewis, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

WIND—During the day E. S. E.

Sailed.

U. S. steam-frigate Susqehanna, for Gulf of Mexico, Ship Java, and anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 24, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Two ships, one bark and three brigs anchored at the Spit, bound in. Wind moderate; weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 24—Arr. ship Stephen Glover, Baldrey, Calcutta; steamer City of New-York, Nickerson, Quebec.

Off Highland Light, ship King Philip, from Callao.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 24, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light E.; weather cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24—Passed off Reedy Island, Caroline Ellems, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24—The U. S. Mail steamer Columbia, Capt. Berry, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. frigate Susquehanna left her anchorage off the Battery this morning and proceeded down through the Narrows.

Mobile, Aug. 23.—The brig Cygnet, Jefferson, from New-York, has been ashore on Moselle Shoals; got off by throwing overboard part of cargo.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Alliance—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Aden, July 24, lat. 18 32 S., lon. 30 20 W.

Ann Elizabeth—brig, hence, strg. S. E., Aug. 19, lat. 35, lon. 71 10.

Cavallo—bark, from Lavacca for New-York, Aug. 12, lat. 23 57, lon. 82 30.

Liberty—bark, hence for Marseilles, Aug. 23, off Fire Island.

Mary E. Thompson—brig, from Searsport for Trinidad de Cuba, Aug. 20, lat. 29 12, lon. 68 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, Aug. 13, barks Ellen Stewart, for Baltimore in 2 ds.; American, for Philadelphia in 2 ds.; brigs Iris, for New-York, do.; J. H. Crowley, from Jacksonville, just arr.

At Madeira, Sept. 26, U. S. steamer Dacotah, from Norfolk, all well.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Aug. 15, brig Mazoni, for New-York next day.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—June 6, Competitor, at Shanghai; 9th, Seaman's Bride, at Hong Kong; 11th, Hotspur and Swallow, in the Straits of Sunda; Aug. 5, Chanticleer, at Cronstadt; 8th, A. H. Badger, at Bordeaux; 11th, Progress, at Deal; 12th Kumegence, at Pill; 13th, M. A. Rich, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Boston—June 13, Magenta, at Woosung; 16th, Magnet, in the Straits of Sunda; 20th, Argonaut, do.; July 9, Pocahontas, at Galle.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Aug. 4, Annie Hodgman, Hanna Christiana, and Anna Catherina, at Stockholm; 11th, Pequot, at Havre; 12th, Goshen, at Portsmouth.

Memoranda.—The Marian, from Singapore, was at Hong Kong, leaky, and part of her cargo had been thrown overboard.

LATEST.

Arrived from New-York—"Chadle," at Bristol.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1860.

LIST OF PRISONERS TRANSFERRED to Workhouse, by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

Dist.	No. Com-mitt'd.	Time: Days.	Number of Times Previously Committed: Com-mitt'd.	Number of Times Previously Committed: Times.	Males.	Females.	Total.	By what Magistrate Committed.
1....	[illegible] 14 29	10 5 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	101	169	Justices Welsh and Kelly.
2....	37 41 6 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	40	89	Justices Brennan and Steers.
3....	44 15 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	33	61	Justices Brennan and Steers.
4....	2 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1	3	Justice Osborn.
Total	322				147	175	322	

Total transferred for week ending Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860, 322.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDMOND C. PRICE: his presence is desired immediately by his wife, at No. 39 Hester-st. She is on the point of death.